FLANDERS--
MY COUNTRY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 277 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about.. .. .. ,, 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs 36 00 000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,

Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Messrs Mehta and Co. are instructed to sell by private offer a full size Billiard table with brass runners by John Roberts together with 13 Compion cues, 7 cues, 3 rests, 2 rest cues, 2 ruler frames, 2 pictures, brass lamp with 6 lights from John Roberts, 2 setters, 1 Mahogany Cabinet with Mahogany board, 1 Large double cue rack, 1 small cue rack, pyramid balls, billiard balls, 4 large surrounding carpets, 2 settee side carpets, 3 3 door mats etc.
Further particulars on application.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A PROSPECTIVE PLOT OF LAND ADJACENT TO THE VICTORY MILLS, AT FERGUSSON ROAD (Two Minutes' Way from the Lower Parel Sation of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.)

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable Plot of Land, facing the Fergusson Road, Worli and having a frontage of over 200 feet.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of Foras, Pension and Tax Land situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, Worli in the district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement 7,000 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Collector's Old No. 320, and 321, and New No. 12354, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey Nos. 1-2805 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward No. 2128, (1), 2128 (2), and Street No 1124 and 1124A, and bounded on the East by the property of the Victory Mills, on the North by the land the said Victory Mills, on the West, by the land or ground of Firojsha Jamsetjii Joshi, and on the South by the Fergusson Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and Inspection of plan, and the Title Deeds can be had from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway, Act of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Co's. goods depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of unclaimed goods such as Bags of Cotton Seed, Bags of Wheat, Bags of Linseeds, Bags of Castorseed, Bags of Rice, Bags of Jawari, Bags of Gram, Bags of Barley, Bags of Moor, Bags of Masur, Bags of Hirda, Bags of Bhagoor, Bundles of Gunny, Bundles of P. Cotton, Bundles of Bolts and nuts, Bundles of Coir Ropes, Loose wooden Rafters, Loose wooden Scantlings, Bags of Canvas Buckets, Bags of White Earth, Empty wooden Casks, Case of Slate Pencils, Empty drums, Case of Coal tar, Bags of Sweepings Grain, Tin of Silaras.

Wadi Bunder to Hoshangabad invoice No. 139 of 21-7-17.

One Cask Coal tar.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required ot the time of sale, the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days from the date of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGAON.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Rustamji Jehangir Vakil, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Aga Gulam Hoosein Lari and all persons interested in the Equity of redemption of the undermentioned property, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1916 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part:—

All that piece of Government land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagaon in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay admeasuring 1056 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/3686 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. D. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noormahomed, on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Nasserwanji Merwanji Panday and others, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithibai M. Jeejeebhoy and upon which said piece of Government land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.

For further particulars, Conditions of sale and Inspection of title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 9 Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 26TH NOVEMBER AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH HOUSE HOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, INDIAN CARVED TABLES, RICH ARTISTIC CABINETS, SIDE BOARDS, RICH SILK TAPESTRY-LINED SPRING CUSHIONED COMPLETE DRAWING ROOM SUITES OF SOFAS AND CHAIRS, FULL COMPASS COTTAGE PIANO BY HENRY WARD & CO., ENGLISH VIEL-O-PHONE WITH SELECTED RECORD, HAND & FOOT SEWING MACHINE, W/LLIAM TYPEWRITER.

On FRIDAY the 26th November, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street next to New Share Bazar very Rich Household and Office Furniture by Well-known Makers, Indian Blackwood carved tables, chairs rich artistic cabinets, sideboards, Rich Silk Tapestry Lined Complete Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, full compass Grand Cottage Piano by Henry Ward & Co., English Viel-o-Phono, with selected records hand and foot sewing machine, William Typewriter, chests of drawers, glass door book cases, marble top square tables, teak wood clothes baskets, dumb waiters, towel horses, dressing and washing tables, teakwood panel door cupboards, suite cases, carpets, lamps, single and double mirror door almirahs very rich teak wood single and double bedsteads, iron double beds, rich engravings, tables ornaments, English folding canvas cots, rich platedware, crockery ware and glassware etc., etc.

The property of a European lady.

Large Ice Box by the Baldwin Burlington, Music Canterbury, Wooden Cot, Pair of Blackwood Jardineer Stands, Baba parambulator.

By order of a well-known European Shop.

12 straight Stoves, 3 collapsible French stoves, 9 electric radiators No. 1, 10 electric radiators No. 2, 3 W. K. Ice making machines, 20 Carbotoon Stoves, 1 Weighing Machine.

The property of an English lady.

1 Fairfield Camera complete with lence, 2 slides, 1 Printing frame and plate carrier.
1 Patent Shutter by Steinhut.
75 Mounts, 1 Hand painted Screen 8 by 8.
1 Handpainted Screen 6 by 4.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Lot about 205 Blankets.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 SOUND ARAB (PERFECTLY TRAINED) RACE HORSES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.

The property of an European gentleman:—
1 Chestnut horse aged 7½ years.
1 Bay horse aged 5½ years.
1 Chestnut horse aged 4 years.
Height 14 hands and upwards.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1917.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & Co.—(Continued)

book cases, marble top square tables, teak wood clothes baskets, dumb waiters, towel horses, dressing and washing tables, teakwood panel door cupboards, suite cases, carpets, lamps, single and double mirror door almirahs very rich teak wood single and double bedsteads, iron double beds, rich engravings, tables ornaments, English folding canvas cots, rich platedware, crockery ware and glassware etc., etc.

The property of a European lady.

Large Ice Box by the Baldwin Burlington, Music Canterbury, Wooden Cot, Pair of Blackwood Jardineer Stands, Baba parambulator.

By order of a well-known European Shop.

12 straight Stoves, 3 collapsible French stoves, 9 electric radiators No. 1, 10 electric radiators No. 2, 3 W. K. Ice making machines, 20 Carbotoon Stoves, 1 Weighing Machine.

The property of an English lady.

1 Fairfield Camera complete with lence, 2 slides, 1 Printing frame and plate carrier.
1 Patent Shutter by Steinhut.
75 Mounts, 1 Hand painted Screen 8 by 8.
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Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?

AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

DELHI KUTAB MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

REGISTERED CAPITAL Rs. 1,25,000.

Guaranteed Dividend of 18 % per annum

Management under the board of distinguished Directors with Nawab Nasirul Mamalek Mirza Sujat Ali Beg, Khan Bahadur (Persian Consulate General), on the chair.

Authorized issue—Rs. 1,20,000.
Divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 20 each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 3—on application
Rs. 2—on allotment,
and the rest in calls of Rs. 5 at an interval of not less than a month.

Apply for Share Prospectus and Application Forms to the Agent,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY
OR TO
MESSRS. A. C. M. ENIS & CO.
Bombay Office—303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION

CURED IN 3 TO 6 MONTHS.

DOCTOR'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

"I have tried this medicine on my wife, who had both lungs affected, left lung ¾ wasted, right lung affected at its apex. Examination of sputum showed abundance of Bacillus. Director of Tuberculin Institute pronounced that it was not a case for infection after a week's trial, there was marked improvement, her temperature went down, she was able to move about, cough also was much better. Examination of the sputum also showed T. B. very much less than before treatment."

LATER.

"Still some bacillus but for every appearance she is healthy."

Name and address given by permission to genuine enquirers.

BOMBAY PATIENT'S MIRACULOUS PROGRESS.

Given up by 6 Doctors reported dying.

Treatment started 29 Oct., Swelling of leg perfectly well 12th Nov. Cough much better; no night sweats since 5th Nov. 6th Nov. sits up and also walks about. Feels better and stronger daily; able to take solid food.

No more Hoemoptysis.

12th Nov. Report.

Patient looks better, steadily gaining weight and strength, voice is clearer and stronger, sleeps well and is generally improving. Temperature, pulse and respiration greatly improved.

ANOTHER PATIENT.

"No fever, very little cough, puts on 4lbs. in a week."

Lady whose husband has been cured writes 9th Nov.:—

"It certainly is a WONDERFUL REMEDY."

I get similar reports from all over the world.

The medicine made from Indian herbs costs 30 a month. I can be seen in Bombay by appointment next week. I take no fees.

Write for Doctors' & Patients' opinions and free interview.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or 3e. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle," Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN —whose reputation as an upto date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 695

MEDICAL EXPERT—Dr. H. SIROAR—an experienced Homeopath, and discoverer of medicines of plague, cholera, etc., and their preventives, is on a short visit here. He will go anywhere to attend private calls. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 815

FRUITS, FLOWERS, Etc.

KASHMIR FLOWER SEEDS—Write for list of flower seeds produced in the famous Mughal Gardens in Kashmir, to The DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Sprinagar, Kashmir. 675

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—First Class ENGINEER for Up-country Mills. Apply with testimonials and salary wanted to Box No. 422, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 800

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK, who can also use an Empire Type writer. Pay Rs. 48 per month. Applicants should apply personally with testimonials to the ROYAL NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, Bombay Arsenal at 10 a.m. Thursday, 22nd instant. 831

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa an Indian Boilermaker. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Terms, —three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 825

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A SCIENCE GRADUATE with Sanskrit as his Second Language is required as an ASSISTANT TEACHER in the local English school. Expperience of teaching will be given preference. Starting salary Rs. 50 per mensem with good prospects. Service pensionable. Applicants must apply with their original testimonials. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State, Hazoor Office, Devgad Baria. 835

WANTED.—A B.Sc. or a B. A. with science as his optional subject with previous experience, to serve as a Science teacher, in the V. J. High School Pandharpur, on Rs. 60 per month. Those, who wish, should apply to the undersigned with their testimonials before the end of November 1917. (Sd.) V. A. JOSHI, Chairman, School-Board, Municipal Office, Pandharpur 7-11-17. 714.

WANTED—A GRADUATE for the post of HEAD MASTER. Pay according to qualifications. Those who have a liking for the teaching profession and who desire to stay permanently need only apply. Wanted another GRADUATE for the post of FIRST ASSISTANT. Conditions as stated above. One with science preferred. Apply stating terms, age and previous experience to the SECRETARY of the A. V. SCHOOL, Maroli, via Sachin, B. B. & C. I. Railway. 754

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CHEMICAL ANALYST. Apply personally M. S. KHAN, 25, Shroff Building, Byculla. 836

WANTED—An energetic and trustworthy YOUNG HINDU to collect rents, bills, etc. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply in own handwriting, with qualifications and least pay expected to No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION WANTED.

TIMBER MARKER—Young and experienced needs SITUATION. Write to BHAWANISHANKAR KESHAW PATIL, DADAR. 837

EUROPEAN MINING ENGINEER, twenty years' experience. Gold, silver, copper, lead, tungsten, etc. Wishes position; experienced prospector Write to Box No. 424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED.

WANTED—PUPILS by an experienced Matric lady for English, also for music if wanted. Apply to Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 823

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle, Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—(1) BAY WALER, thoroughly broken to harness, formerly an Officer's charger. (2) D. K. BAY WALER broken to saddle, quiet and confidential. Both going cheap. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 824

FOR SALE—OXY ACETYLENE welding plant, 1 large Acetylene generator, of blow pipe, 1 high and low pressure regulating guage, 1 back pressure valve complete. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 833

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

TO BE LET—2 (two) godowns, situate at 2nd Pasta Lane, belonging to the Camoo Yacub Charitable Trusts are TO BE LET for one year from 31st December, 1917. Ilease apply or see the undersigned during office hours. H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED and CASSUM RAHIMTOOLA, for Self & Co.-Trustees,—Trustees to the Camoo Yacub Charitable Trusts, c/o. Joonas Tyeb and Company, No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 830

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE NO. 12510 CASH.

THE date of receiving Tenders for supply of Kerosine Oil notified in Notice No. 12253/Cash dated 6th November, 1917, is extended to 22nd November, 1917.

(Sd.) B H. JONES,
Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 17th November, 1917. 828

NOTICE.

ANY person, who is acquainted with the handwriting of Dr. (Miss) Emma Brainord Ryder, who practised as a Physician in Bombay between the years 1889 and 1892 is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Dated at Bombay 19th November, 1917.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors.

Mercantile Bank Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 827

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLIHUSEIN MAHOMEDALLI and MAHOMEDBAKHAR ABDULTYEB, who were till lately serving with us as Purchasing Clerk and Bill Collector respectively, have been DISMISSED from our Services from the 15th day of November, 1917, and any person or persons having dealings with them in any way for or on our behalf, shall be at his or their entire and sole risks, and we shall in no way be held responsible.

AMIR BROTHERS,
Shipchandlers

194-96, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 808

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

5 (Five) houses belonging to the Camoo Yacub Charitable Trusts are TO BE LET on contract for collecting rents for 3 years from Posh Shud 1st Savunt 1974.

(2) houses situate at Upper Duncan Road, No. 545/55, (Big House, just near the Lane, in which there is a Toddy shop).

No. 563/69 (Small House in which there is a baker's shop).

(2) Houses at Grant Road No. 79/87, 89/99 Huzria and Unduria Street (just near Choki Mohula Police Station).

(1) House at Khetwady No. 18/30, (just near Gol Pitha).

TERMS ARE US UNDER.

(1) One month's rent will be taken previous in cash as a deposit, without interest as soon as the tender is accepted.
(2) Terms for the contract can be had verbally from the undersigned during office hours.
(3) The undersigned trustees do not bind themselves to accept any lowest or highest tender.
(4) No tender will be accepted after 30th instant.

HAJI SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED CASSUM RAHIMTOOLA,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

Trustees to the Camoo Yacub Charitable Trusts c/o Joonas Tyeb and Co. No. 8, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1917.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and In the matter of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., ...(in Liquidation.)

BHANJI DHARAMSI SHAPARIA, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, a building contractor, residing outside the Fort at Gulalwady .....Petitioner.

LET all parties concerned attend before me in Chambers on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1917, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon on the hearing of an application on the part of Rustamji Dhanjibhoy Sethna, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, that the said Company may be DISSOLVED AND I DO ORDER that this Summons be served upon the Petitioner abovenamed and be advertised once in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and once in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Sanj Varatman."

And I do lastly ORDER that this summons be filed on or before the 30th day of November 1917.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1917.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.

(Sd.) CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator. 826

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 125 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Dariasthan Gulli, in the Godown of Shah Damodar Pragji, by order of Moonim Fatehbhai Noorbhoy and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Haridas Jagjivan:—

125 cases Japanese Camphor, each case of 80 tins, each tin weighing 2lb. 24 bundles in each tin equal to 960 tablets of Aso Sud 15 Vayda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Dariasthan Gulli, in the Godown of Shah Damodar Pragji, by order of Thaker Parmanand Karsondas and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Haridas Jagjivan:—

50 cases Japanese Camphor, each of 80 tins each tin weighing 2lb. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets of Aso Sud 15 Vayda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NORTHBROOK STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J. SUIT No. 193 OF 1915.

GANGABAI, widow ..... Plaintiff

v/s

VITHAL MANOHAR CHAVAN & Another ..... Defendants

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the 1st defendant, Vithal Manohar Chavan, Messrs GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, in pursuance of the authority contained in the Consent Order, dated 30th July, 1917, in the above suit, the immoveable property situate at Northbrook Street, outside the Fort of Bombay hereunder described.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2066, New No. 9187, Old Survey No. 353 and New Survey No. 5052 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7763 and Street Nos. 72-74 and 76 and bounded on or towards the East by the Northbrook Street and on or towards the West, North and South by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office, at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
GREATEST GALA
NIGHT'S TO-NIGHT!!

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
The
commencement of our
COLD SEASON ATTRACTIONS.

Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO,
Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
Tom Melbourne's
REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
In selections from the
LATEST LONDON MUSICAL
Comedies and Revues including
THE
SENTRY BOX
THE SOLDIER AND THE MAID
THE
BOMBARDMENT
THE
I. D. F. ON PARADE
HEAR
MELBOURNE'S HYMN OF HATE
A Programme full of
MUSIC
MIRTH
AND **SONGS**
productive of
IRRESISTIBLE LAUGHTER,
THE COMPANY
includes
ALBERT MORROW
presenting
AN ENTERTAINMENT SELECTED FROM A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES
"YOU SEE WHAT YOU DON'T SEE"
AND DON'T SEE WHAT
—YOU THINK TO SEE—
AN ENTERTAINMENT SELECTED FROM A REPERTOIRE
OF
1001 NOVELTIES 1001
A rapid series of ORIGINAL SURPRISES BY MORROW
There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philoscphy.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:
Commencing from to-night
Re. 1. seats will only be in the Circle Stage.
Box to hold 6 Rs. 30, to hold 4 Rs. 20.
Circle boxes to hold 4, Rs. 15.
Booking at the Theatre.
You may miss anything but
Don't miss to visit the
GAIETY TO-NIGHT!!
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA,
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
From Saturday 17th November to Friday 23rd November 1917.
THE GRAND DRAMA
"ARMS AND THE WOMAN"
The Most Wonderful Drama ever Shown of Real Domestic Scenes. 6,000 Feet.
This is the most unique opportunity
PRICES HALF ONLY.
Every Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
On Sunday 25th November Special Show at 9 to 10-30 (S. T.) In Aid of "Our Day Fund" under the patronage of Mr. Vincent, Police Commissioner.
Next Saturday Grand Serial
"NEAL OF THE NAVY"
36,000 Feet.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
Every evening at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Tuesday Nov. 20th
"GRUMPY"
Compton Coutts as "GRUMPY."
Wed. & Thurs. 21st & 22nd.
"ROMANCE"
By EDWARD SHELTON
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & CO.
AFTER 7 P. M. AT THE THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER-SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
2 Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
"WHERE FILMS OF DISTINCTION ARE SHOWN."
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
PATHE PRESENTS
THEIR LATEST
DRAMATIC
MASTER-PIECE
"WILL POWER" "WILL POWER"
A thrilling play of the dominance of a beautiful adventuress over a wealthy but irresolute youth.
A GREAT PLAY OF
MODERN FINANCE
and
ANGLO-PARISIAN SOCIETY.
Played by : Cast of
LEADING FRENCH STARS.
SUPERB PRODUCTION.
MAGNIFICENT ACTING.
SUNDAY 25TH AT 10 P. M.
THE EMPIRE "OUR DAY" PERFORMANCE.

GWALIOR FAIR AND EXHIBITION. 1918.

The Gwalior Fair and Exhibition will this year be held for 15 days commencing from Monday the 11th March 1918, and will end on the evening of Monday the 25th March 1918. The Fair and Exhibition will take place near the Race Course grounds.

2. A large number of shops and horse, cattle and sheep dealers are, as usual, expected to come to the fair. In order to attract visitors and for their entertainment, the Fair has been combined with the Gwalior Spring Race Week and an interesting programme of events has been arranged as follows:

Events in the Mela grounds.

12-3-1918	Wrestling.
13-3-1918	Assault-at-Arms.
14-3-1918	Wrestling.
15-3-1918	Assault-at-Arms.
16-3-1918	Wrestling.

Events on the Race Course.

17-8-1918		Local Gymkhana Races.
18-3-1918	Morning	Tent pegging.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
19-3-1918		Races.
20-3-1918	Morning	Paper chase.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
21-3-1918		Races.
22-3-1918	Morning	Tent-pegging.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
23-3-1918		Races.
24-3-1918	Morning	Tent-pegging
	Afternoon	Gymkhana.
25-3-1918		Local Gymkhana Races.

ALAKH DHARI.

Gwalior, 7th Nov. 17. Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior State, and President Exhibition and Fair Committee.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Sensational Serial
"PATRIA"
Showing real warfare:
Trench Fighting, Big Guns and even the deadly work of
TANKS.
The most realistic War Scenes ever enacted.
13th Episode
"WINGS OF DEATH."
14th Episode
"BORDER PERIL."
15th and last Episode
"FOR THE FLAG."
The triumph of Patria.
A Beautifully Coloured Travel.
"In the County of Worcester"
"DROITWICH"
A most charming scenic film showing England at its best.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
NEXT WEEK
"THE RECOIL"
A Gold Rooster Play in 5 acts
featuring
WILLIAM COURTNAY
Hero of "KICK IN"
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
POPULAR PICTURES
AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
EVERY NIGHT
Five Reel Comedy-Drama:
"MR. DOLAN OF NEW YORK"
The hero is a prize-fighter who takes advantage of the Parisian craze for American boxing to seek his fortune in Europe. The photo-play relates how he finds it. The unusual way in which it comes to him makes plenty of laughter.

"WANTA MAKE A DOLLAR'
The comic story of a suffragette who insured herself against spinsterhood.
PATHE GAZETTE.
and the best Theatre Orchestra in the East.
Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

"OUR DAY"
THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.

Tickets Rs. 1 each, may be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer c/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Ajmer, and are available up to the 6th December.

For every Book of twenty tickets sold one complimentary Ticket will be given FREE.

Valuable prizes have already been received, a Motor Car, Horses, several pairs of Bullocks, Buffaloes, Shot Guns, Rifles, Gramaphones, Pianos, Jewellery, Pictures, Furniture, Ornaments, Elephant Tusks, Provisions, Musical Instruments, Daggers, Swords, over Rs. 5,000 in cash prizes, and many others too numerous to mention.

A list of these valuable prizes can be had on receipt of two annas.

BUY A TICKET, IF NOT SELL A BOOK OF TICKETS, WHICH WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A FREE TICKET.

MONTAGU'S INDIAN SPEECHES.

A companion volume to "Morley's Indian Speeches." Contains a comprehensive and up-to-date collection of Mr. Montagu's speeches on Indian subjects. The collection includes Mr. Montagu's Budget Speeches in the House of Commons when he was Under Secretary to Lord Morley at the India Office. It includes also Mr. Montagu's Guildhall Speech on "Indian Affairs" "Indian Land Policy" delivered at the Liberal Colonial Club, London, and several others. The collection is brought up-to-date with the full text of his Speech in the House of Commons on the Report of the Mesopotamian Commission only a few days before his appointment as Secretary of State for India.

Price Re. 1-8. To Subscribers "Indian Review." Re. 1-4.

G. A. NATESON & CO.
Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras. 1010

SIGHT RESTORED

An Infallible Remedy of Nature for all sorts of Eye-diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure; absolutely safe; highest testimony. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P.O. (Bengal).

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 17th.

	Bales.
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	31.65–30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 17th

M.G. Bengal Good	17.50
" " Fully Good	17.75
" " Fine	18.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.10
" " Fully Good	19.35
" " Fine.	19.60
" Broach Good	20.84 +45
" " Fully Good	21.02
" " Fine	21.20
" Sclade Good	17.50
" " Fully Good	17.75
" " Fine	18.00

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 17th.

	Bales
Total In Sight	4.584 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	277,000
East Indian " "	132,000
American " "	2,241,000
Other " "	64,000
Total Sales	22,000
East Indian Sales	3,700
Total Sepeculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	49,000
" " Forwarded	2,500
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	190,000
East Indian Afloat	24,000
Total Afloat	170,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 16th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	20,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	85½

Bales:

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	192,000
" Exports to Great Britain	43,000
" " to France and Continent	34,000
" to Japan	7,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1.091,000
" " at Interior Ports	923,000

New York, Nov. 17th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..
" to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York Jan.	27.48 34
" " Mar.	27.26+31
" May	27.12+27
Spot Cotton at New York	29.60+ 5
" " at New Orleans	28 00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan	26.64+26
Mar	26.49+24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	85½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 17th:

Bar Silver Spot	43 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 6th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.36

WAR LOANS.

London Nov. 17th:

3½ % 1925–1928	£85
4½ % 1925–1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Nov. 17th:

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed Fere:pore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct -Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Buyers	600

London, Nov. 16th:

Linseed Calcutta Oct -Nov.	595

London, Nov, 17th.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Nominal	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov. Nominal	21/6

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers	2/9
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. Buyers	2/6½

The Finest Pastime

RIDE A

B.S.A BICYCLE

Owing to extreme accuracy in manufacture, every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable. For over half a century the B.S.A. name has been associated with highest quality. The "Three Guns" trade mark, shown above, appears on all genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

November 19.

The quotations this morning for Good Broach April were Rs. 487 Exchange and Rs. 490 Association. The Marwadi bazaar, however, opened firmer at Rs. 492 for Good Broach and owing to a continued enquiry by speculators and jobbers advanced to Rs. 495, and remained at Rs. 494/95 until Colaba, Sellers were not plentiful. At Colaba business was done in Good Broach on Association terms at Rs. 498½ and later on at Rs. 499½, and the bazaar closed firm as under. A fair business has been done during the day.

Ready cotton was firm and the undertone is good. There was a fair demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	497
Fine Hingunghat Wardah	—	January	488
" Nagpur Kampti	—	"	487
" Khamgaon Akola	—	"	473
" Khandeish	—	"	447
" Muthia	—	"	450
" Bengal	—	"	420
Fully Good Bengal	—	"	392

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 19th NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	412	382		1-25 January
M.G.Sind Punjab	393			"
M.G. Wardha	482			"
M. G. Nagpore	479			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	462			"
M.G. Khandeish	442			"
M.G. Broach	..		492	1-25 April.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 17th November:—

Cotton	5,304 bales
Wheat	42,332 cwts
Linseed	4,059 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	217 "
Gingellyseed	519 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	152 "
Castorseed	6,113 "
Rice	22,822 "
Myrabollams	300 "
Cottonseed	3,714 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2,237 "
Jowar	2,353 "
Maize	26 "
Parley	1,735 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO, LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th Nov. 1917, at 5 p.m:

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	..	422	392	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	450	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
Akola Khamgaon Karanja (M.G)	..	472	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	487	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	492	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	497	1/25th Apl. 18

BULLION.

Bar Gold 27-2.
Sovereign 16-15.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-15.
Silver 1 sett Ex-duty 101-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Telegraphic transfer 1-4 31-32.
Bank Dmand Drafts 1-5 1-32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1-5 13-32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 193.
3 Months Sight Francs Frcs. 201.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 289.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 141½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
5 per cent Cum Warrant 95.
5 per cent. Warrant 58.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months Notice 80.
4 per cent Port Trust Longdated 78.
Municipal longdated 76.
Municipal short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
Following are the Bank Rates:
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The sharemarket opened weak with more sellers than buyers, the chief fall being in Mill shares. At the close there was a slight re-action due to profit-taking. In the new market a fair amount of business was put through chiefly in Shapurji and Tata Iron and Steel shares at the opening but towards the close there was a recovery in all the shares and the market closed steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 2075 to 2092/8, Fazulbhoys from 875 to 890, Madhawjis from 2560 to 2545 Central Indias from 2735 to 2740.

Bombay Uniteds declined to 875, Colabas to 1440, Centuries to 440, Crescents to 270, Currimbhoys to 397/8, Davids to 635, Finlays to 460, Indian Bleechings to 240, Indore Malwas to 410, Kohinoors to 1055, New Grate Easterns to 300, Pearls to 637/8 Simplex to 977/8.

Shapurjis were placed between 148/12 and 152/8.

Katni ordys declined to 285 and deferreds to 1485.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 50/8.

Tata ordys declined to 260, deferreds to 1150.

Following are the closing rates in the new stock exchange.

Standards 2105, Fazalbhoys 895, Shapurjis 155, Simplex 990, Tata ordinary 261/4, Madhawjis 2560, Crescents 275, Indore Malwa 412/8, Indian Bleechings 241/4.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE

19th November, 1917.

The market opened weak and there was a general decline during the day due to profit taking and speculative sales but it recovered towards the end owing to bears covering. The closing quotations are as under:—

Standards 2100, Madhowjis 2555, Fazels 895, Crescents 275 Bleaching 241¼, Indore 410, Pears, 645, Davids 640, Nagpores 2825 Swadeshis 1995, Simplex 985, Currims 415, Tata Ord. 263k. Tata Def. 1190, Tram 370, Bundis 24/8, Shapurjis 155, Centurys 455, Kastoorchands 1420, Finlays 475 and Swans 550.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, commercial as on 17th November, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 352,30,346	
" Deposits at Branches " 91,06,493	
	443,36,839
Other Deposits	30,54,39,146
Post Bills	3 931
Sundries	29,46,892
Rs.	37,19,25,808

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	750,49,534
Other authorised Securities	27,77,098
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	109,70,591
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	385,73,971
Bills Discounted and Purchased	143,96,737
Dead Stock	9,11,844
Stamps	6,949
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	7,36,463
Sundries	4,18,064
Cash	22,80,81,372
Rs.	37,19,25,808

THE BROACH CITY PRESS CO.

The 28th Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Co., was held yesterday at 3 p.m. at its Registered Office at 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, when the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the President proposed "That the Directors' report and audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1917, which have been audited, be and are hereby taken as read, and the same be adopted and passed." The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Maganlal Thakordas, was passed unanimously. The second resolution placed before the meeting was "That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, be declared and paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Co. on the 10th day of Nov. 1917, on and after the Monday, the 26th Nov. 1917." This was proposed by Mr. R. V. Mehta, seconded by Mr. A. Chinoy, and was passed unanimously. Further, it was resolved to pay a bonus of Rs. 500 to the employees of the Co. the appointment of Mr. Maganlal Thakordas as a Director was confirmed and Mr. Moolji Lukhmidas and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta were re-elected as Directors. The old auditor having been reelected, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Secretaries, Managers and to the Board for resolving to post the Dividend Warrants to shareholders.

SPORTS FOR POOR BOYS.

Sports for boys belonging to the labouring classes and residing in Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji's chawls at Chikalwadi, Grant Road, as also those living in Dorabji's chawls and Petit's new compound at Tardeo were arranged on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th November, 1917. Most of the 60 poor boys who took part in the sports have been attending the night schools opened in the aforesaid premises by the Social Service League. Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji who has given three rooms free of rent for one of the night schools opened in his own chawls, presided at the sports and the social gathering held in connection therewith. After the sports were over, he distributed 41 prizes to the several winners. The prizes consisted of books, slates, inkstands, cups and caps. After this Mr. Laxman Balkrishna Nayak, Sitaram Keshaw Bole, Krishnaji Bhikaji Lalaye, Gangaram Babaji Kadam, Karane, Fansekar and Atmaram Sitaram Wagh addressed the meeting. Mr. Nayak dwelt upon the importance of establishing night schools wherever possible, for the benefit of the labouring classes, a large percentage of whom was illiterate. It was also pointed out that if gentlemen of the wealth and position who owned hundreds of chawls in Bombay in which a very large percentage of the labouring classes lived allowed night schools to be opened in their respective chawls, the problem of the education of the ignorant masses would be greatly solved. They also dwelt upon the importance of sanitation, the education of the masses, and the advantages of the Credit Co-operative Society which was founded in Rao Saheb Manaji's chawls.

The President in appropriate terms observed how necessary it was that the labouring classes should avail themselves of the benefits extended to them by the Social Service League. He gave Rs. 10 for a similar gathering that night be held next in connection with the Chikalwadi Night School. A prize of Rs. 15 was also awarded to Mrs G. B. Kadam, Secretary of the Chikalwadi Credit Co-operative Society, for the great interest he has taken in its progress and prosperity.

VACCINATION IN BOTH ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged, if you will kindly insert this short note in your paper.

A friend of mine has a weakly child. He took it to the vaccinator here and asked him to use the lancet on one arm only. But he refused to comply with his request and said. "Let me operate on both arms or take your child away." The poor father fearing the operation would be too painful for the little one, brought it back unvaccinated.

Now I shall feel obliged if some one will very kindly inform me if it is absolutely necessary to operate on both arms and in six places.

An American lady told me the other day that in her country one arm alone was scratched with a serum-point in one place only, and it was done so quickly that hardly any pain was felt.

The Government will do a real act of mercy to children in India by introducing these serum-points which are cheap.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD.

Fergusson College, 10th Nov.

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DADABHAI MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is really to be regretted that the Memorial Fund of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should have gone only to Rs. 45,000 mainly consisting of handsome subscriptions by some of our large hearted native princes and by the members of the community to which the deceased belonged. In his lifetime and after his death the value of his great political services for more than half a century was always spoken of in terms of great respect admiration and gratitude. But now when the movement to raise a permanent memorial to the deceased is set on foot, we are confronted with a painful spectacle of the lukewarm way in which the really practical part of the memorial is being treated. It would be a very invidious work to set about preparing and publishing in the press hundreds of names who have quietly abstained from discharging their sacred duty to the deceased. This spectacle becomes all the more painful when names of gentlemen are not to be found who are always in front in public movements talking all sorts of eloquent political lessons and who are never weary of many other political activities, as long as it does not touch their pockets. Possibly public men of this category might be roused to their sense of responsibility to the deceased when they are confronted with few only of very eloquent incidents in the self-sacrificing life of the deceased. When Mr. P. M. Mehta in 1869 started a movement to vote a purse to Mr. Dadabhai for his services till that period Mr. Mehta succeeded in collecting no less a sum than Rs. 60,000 which was presented to Mr. Dadabhai at a public meeting with an address. It is well known that Mr. Pherozeshah knowing Mr. Dadabhai's public ways urged him to keep this sum intact for his personal needs and wants, in view of the large vista of great political work that was opening before him. Now what actually happened redounds greatly to the honour of Mr. Dadabhai. Far from treating this purse as his own money to be devoted to his own personal needs and wants he largely drew upon it from time to time to meet the exigencies of the great political work to which he had put his hand in England. The worldly minded people might well explain that Mr. Dadabhai was unworldly and that he carried his altruism to the extent not only of depriving himself but his own kith and kin of their due in humble honourable life. But Dadabhai would not be Dadabhai were it not for this prominent trait in his public life and career.

Then again about 15 years ago without any fuss or noise he made an absolute present of his very valuable and costly library—a portion to the Bombay Presidency Association and a portion to the People's Free Reading Room Library. The present to the Bombay Presidency Association consists of handsome volumes of "Times Parliamentary Debate" and Hansard's volumes and more than a century old House of Lords and House of Commons Committee Reports on Indian affairs and many other valuable and costly Blue Books on Indian and English politics. These publications deserve most careful and patient perusal by the politician, the journalist and the publicist who wants to know the very genesis of the great administrative problems to which Mr. Dadabhai devoted his lifetime and which problems form important blanks in the platform of the Congress and the Association politics. The total value of these valuable presents comes to a very handsome sum. Here is a patriot, not a Native of India in the sense in which a Hindu and Mahomedan is—but a Parsi descendant from the ancient Persian emigrants who adopted this country as their own, who unstintedly dedicates his great intelligence, and great culture to the political advancement not only of this City and Presidency but of the whole Indian Continent. Not content with this he gives away as stated above unsolicited all that is his own towards public usefulness. This is not enough. In London when the Indian National Congress patriots signally failed or neglected to carry out the solemn resolution at the yearly Congresses voting Rs. 60,000 to keep up and maintain the work of the British Committee and the newspaper "India", Mr. Dadabhai a Parsi all his life in humble circumstances, neither a rich merchant nor a successful lawyer undertook, prompted by his own sense of duty to guarantee for a couple of years all the costs and expenses incident to the weekly publication of "India", an eloquent commentary on the devotion and patriotism of a large number of successful lawyers and merchants who cry hoarse on political platforms over the wrongs of their country. There are many episodes in Mr. Dadabhai's public life which need not be touched upon in this letter leaving them to be dealt with by Mr. Dadabhai's family and his biographer.

In writing the letter I have no axe to grind nor have I to square my account with any one. I hope Sir, you will in your editorial capacity take this subject in your cognizance and arouse the Indian patriots to their sense of duty to the deceased who lived a life of spotless purity unselfishness and devotion without a moment's thought of self.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. M.

WAR ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—By publishing the above letter you and your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico", deserve the thanks of every Government Servant. As, sooner or later, Government will no doubt sanction some allowances to their servants drawing Rs. 100 and less, it would be opportune at this stage to mention, that, whilst sanctioning the allowance, they should not overlook the existence of Civil employees in Military Offices, because I remember when the present local allowance was sanctioned for Bombay they entirely forgot to include the Clerks in the Indian Ordnance Department, which necessitated a second representation being submitted, and they were one year behind in getting the said allowance.

"En passant," I may mention that the conditions of living have gone equally bad in every principle city in India. Take for instance Poona and Kirkee. The existence of several War Hospitals and the fact that Indian Combatants are given free rations, the prices of foodstuffs and other bare necessaries of life, have become prohibitive, while the rents have increased by 100 per cent. Some of the clerks in the Military Accounts Offices receive an additional 50 per cent. allowances, but the majority of clerks in the Civil and Military Offices in Poona and Kirkee have no allowances whatsoever, and the worst of all is, that the salaries of the Clerks in the Indian Ordnance Department, have not been revised for generations.

It is therefore hoped that the Government will at least now be pleased to hasten the grant of the War Allowance to all Government Servants in India, where the need is really felt and thus save them from the grip of the nefarious moneylenders and usurers.—Yours, etc.,

BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT.

The seventh Nellore District Conference has been postponed.

An interesting prize distribution ceremony was performed on Tuesday, the 13th instant in the Central Hall of the Godfrey English School, Maihar, when Mr. P. B. Warburton, Political Agent of Baghelkhand, who occupied the chair, gave away the prizes to the successful students of the Boys' and Girl's Schools of Maihar. The Raja Saheb of Maihar, who takes a keen interest in education, attended the gathering.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Chaplain, Suffolks.
Lieut A Frost, Londons.
Major A I Draper, Liverpools.
Lieut H Greatwood, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Lovell, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R H Lowe, Essex.
Second-Lieut N L Riddett, East Surreys.
Lieut J J Sherman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Skelton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W F B Steel, Highland Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Capt S W Pepper, Warwicks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt K Bell-Irving, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J R Clark, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C C Cronch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C P Dixon, Flying Corps.
Capt W G McConnell, Medicols.
Capt G A Macfarland, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T Malcolm, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut B J Pullin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R C S Ransom, Bedfords.
Major F W Thicknesse, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt M D W Maude, Yorkshires.

DIED.

Second-Lieut O G Breul, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut J R Abbey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E H Amor, Londons.
Second-Lieut R G Amos, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut F Ashworth, Suffolks.
Lieut R A Baillie, Seaforths.
Lieut C P Basnett, Field Artillery.
Capt P Bentley, Yorks Light Infantry.
Lieut L W Bird, Essex.
Lieut A T Bower, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Brown, Field Artillery.
Rev G J Browne, Chaplain.
Lieut R B Bullock, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Campbell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J L Canfield, West Surreys.
Lieut A E Clarke, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G Classey, Essex.
Second-Lieut H R Clewes, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H D Cox, Engineers.
Lieut W Cook, East Surreys.
Capt J H Cooke, Garrison Artillery.
Second Lieut S F Crewe, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E L Curtis, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F W Dolton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F G Davis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut I V Dawson, Field Artillery.
Lieut A P Draper, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C J Edgecombe, Garrison Artillery
Lieut J S Edmoston, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R Gibb, Engineers.
Lieut J P Griffiths, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S W Harris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A F Heath, Sherwoods.
Capt A H Hornby, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D D H Humphreys, Londons.
Lieut-Colonel R A Irvine, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E K James, Londons.
Second-Lieut J T Johnson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A R Johnston, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B Jones, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F E Lingeman, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R A Lascombe, Cornwalls.
Lieut H S Lynch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A T McDonald, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut I W Macfarlane, Highland Light Infantry.
Rev J McRory, Chaplain.
Lieut J A Milne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Morton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H L M Morton, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R D Nasmyth, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J H Nicholson, Northumberlands.
Capt M T Nunnerley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H F Palmer, West Surreys.
Lieut G Paterson, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut W W Phillips, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Reynolds, Cornwalls.
Capt T W Rose, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F W Scorah, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Scott, Somersets.
Second-Lieut D Shanks, Flying Corps
Lieut R Southby, Yeomanry
Second-Lieut G J Steptoe, Londons
Lieut A B Taylor, Field Artillery.
Major G P Tice, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Towner, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt A W Turner, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut G H Walker, Somersets.
Capt R V Walling, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Walter, Dragoon Guards.
Rev F W Welbon, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J S Wood, Field Artillery.
Capt A E J Wright, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut G C Williamson, Essex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R A Craig, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G R Edwards, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B Harker, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Hempel, Flying Corps.
Capt H O W Hill, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut O M Hills, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F L Yeomans, Flying Corps.

KILLED.

Capt E K Boileau, Engineers.
Lieut A S Butler, South Lancashires.
Capt S H Clarke, Wiltshires.
Lieut R P Kirkwood, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut H W Robinson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt A L de C Stretton, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E J Ward, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E Williams, Service Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Waterhouse, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R W L Anderson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut Lord I B G Temple Blackwood, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J K Campbell, Flying Corps.
Lieut H J B Eyre, Irish Guards.
Lieut F S Ferriman, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut E L James, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut M Lowe, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J R S Proud, Flying Corps.
Lieut N A M Ring, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D N Robertson, Flying Corps.
Lieut C S Workman, Cameronians.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt F J Arbery, Cornwalls.
Capt J W Egerton-Green, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J S Fleming, Gordons.
Second-Lieut P C Hunter, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A Percival, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Siddle, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A J Walton, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S W Wayte, Field Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut W G B Garrard, Northumberlands.

DIED.

Second-Lieut H J McCracken, Flying Corps.
Lieut H A Morris, Service Corps.
Lieut H Underwood, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Capt R W B Ardill, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Major W A T Barstow, Field Artillery.
Lieut C A S Booth, North Staffords.
Lieut E W Bovill, Hussars.
Capt E F Carson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut O B Fowler, Cornwalls.
Lieut T S Glover, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Capt C W Hammerten, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J S Harvey, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A T Jones, Engineers.
Lieut J T Kellock, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W L Merritt, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Metcalfe, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J K G Morley, Engineers.
Capt E B Methven, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut G F Mulholland, Dublins.
Capt H G O'Connell, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut H E Pearce, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S Porter, Northamptons.
Capt J H Pring, Cheshires.
Lieut H J Prout, Machine Gun Corps.
Major J Richards, Garrison Artillery.
Capt A K Rickards, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L D Sandbach, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A C Sharpe, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R C M Slocombe, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W S Spark, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S Stratton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E T Thorpe, Warwicks.
Lieut H C Tunnadine, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J H Wesson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut E P Whitehead, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut R W Wells, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut E G Bayne, East Surreys.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Lieut S McLellan, General List.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H Chevis, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut S A Clark, Essex.
Lieut L P Forster, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Matthews, North Lancashires.
Lieut O J Partington, Flying Corps.
Capt F J Reidy, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G W N Rowsell, Border Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Capt F W Roberts, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut T Humble, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Ibbotson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Richards, Liverpools.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G C Blandy, Warwicks, should read Capt.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut M F T Cleaver, Field Artillery, should read Lieut.

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 538, Indian Expeditionary forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Indian Army:—Lieut. W. J. G. Marsh.

WOUNDED.

East Surreys:—2nd-Lieut. G. E. Mann Argyll.

Sutherland Highlanders:—Lieut T. C. Christie.

Seaforth Highlanders: Brevet Major J. N. Macrae, Lieut. W. M. Mackay, 2nd-Lieut. C. D. Ferrier.

R.A.M.C.:—Captain D.H.A. Galbraith.

I.A.R.O.:—Lieut. (acting Captain) A.V. Rooth, Lieut. H. S. M. Macintir.

ITALY'S CAPRONIS.

AN ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Mr. Perceval Gibbon the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent with the Italian army, writing in mail week says:—

Now that the battle has momentarily abated, and there prevails a virtual calm upon the front, broken only by half-hearted Austrian counter-attacks against lost ground, comes the turn of the aviators. No day or night passes but great bombdropping Capronis sail over Austrian gathering points, railway junctions, and cross-roads, and churn them into ghastly disorder with a rain of bombs. Prosecco, on the main line of communications from Trieste to Tolmino and the road leading back from it, and that concentration of Austria's remaining forces which is reorganising itself along the Chiapovano Valley, is frequently visited.

The Italians hold a foremost place in the development of an aeroplane which is practically a howitzer, that is a mere means of lifting huge projectiles and depositing them on objectives. They have given particular attention to accuracy of aim, so that often they achieve an effect equal to intensive fire by large-calibre guns. I was told recently of a squadron which flew over the Austrian trench line on the Carso, reaching the trench with every bomb dropped. It was like the fire of a widely-spaced battery, as bomb explosions sprang up along the windings of the parapet.

Their mastery of the air is so complete that throughout the fighting which commenced on August 19 I have personally only witnessed two air battles. Aviators tell me that they are rarely attacked, save when a single machine is flying in the neighbourhood of the woods near Komen, where the Austrians have several large machines. The only active and daring Austrian aviators are the hydroplanists from Trieste and the Istrian coast bases, among whom is the redoubtable Bamfield, employed by the Austrian Lloyd. Prisoners brought down and captured alive by the Grado airmen describe him as a young man about 25, and exceedingly reckless. He is now obliged to walk with a stick, since he has been twice wounded, while flying. He was among the aviators who attacked the English monitors.

The Italians were the first nation to use the aeroplane in warfare. They maintain this prestige by unceasing activity in the development and perfection of types of machines. I visited to-day an aerodrome which is occupied by the squadron of which Laureati, the Turin-to-London flier, was a member for a time, and saw many of the latest types of great machines which have done so much to establish Italian air mastery. A modern Caproni is as comfortable for its occupants as a limousine.

I asked the aviators, in view of Laureati's success, what they thought of the prospects of those Caproni fliers in America who are to make an attempt to fly the Atlantic. One and all were enthusiastic about it. They pointed out that by choosing starting and landing places the passage could be done with only about a thousand miles of water to cross. "We have already machines which normally go into action with a crew of four men, besides a cargo of bombs. By reducing the crew to two and substituting the bombs and the other two men by extra fuel supply, the thing is obviously possible." They laid stress on the value of multiple engines, and quoted the case of an aviator flying a three-engined machine, who got back safely though two engines were out of action. "We shall all be mail carriers after the war," said one of them.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 4th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 11th of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu: 5th Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Jewish: 5th of Kisley, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.
G. T. Hospital Nursing Association, Annual meeting, 5 p.m.
Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Grumpy" and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varities: 6-30 show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time om Colaba:—

BOMBAY.	Arr H. M.	Dep. H M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 1

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be a meeting of the Board to-day at 4 p.m.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, when all the members and subscribers are requested to attend.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks, but no death, occurred from plague yesterday, Market, Khetwadi and Walkeshwar reporting one attack each. There was no attack of small pox. The total number of deaths from all causes was 92, as compared with 73 of the corresponding day of last year and 67 for 1915.

A GIRL'S FATAL FALL,

Ratanprabhabai, aged seven years, daughter of Mr. Deokaran Nanji, was left alone in a room on the third floor of her father's house on Sandhurst Road on Sunday evening. She was playing on a bench alongside an open window. A short while after, a thud was heard and the child was found lying in the courtyard below. She died about an hour later.

VALUABLE CUFF-LINKS STOLEN.

Mr. Ragavendra Row has reported to the Police the theft of a pair of gold cuff links set with diamonds and valued at Rs. 1,000 which were kept in a cupboard sometime during the last six weeks. The cupboard was not locked. He discovered the theft four days ago and made his own enquiries until Sunday, when he informed the Police.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

On Thursday the 22nd instant a public lecture will be delivered in English in the Hall of the Good Life League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) by Professor Darab D. Kanga on "The Infinitesimally Small and Thin Role in the World". Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to ladies and gentlemen of all communities and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The famous Tom Melbourne's Revue and Comedy Company opens to-night at the Palace of Varieties. The company comes with a big reputation and has been highly spoken of by the Press wherever it has performed. It will appear to-night in selections from the latest London musical comedies and revues, the programme being full of music, mirth and songs. Tom and Eileen Melbourne are artists of a very high order and their joyousness has been described as "irresistible." The company includes Albert Morrow, the "King of prestidigitateurs," who is a wonderful exponent of pure sleight-of-hand, and who will present selections from an extensive repertoire of one thousand and one novelties.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"REMARKABLE AND ASTUTE INSURANCE FRAUD."

A KARACHI CASE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Mangharam Lachiram and others v. The King-Emperor.

This case was transferred from the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind to the High Court of Bombay.

The court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind consisted of three judges, and out of those three judges, two judges had already heard the case in different capacities and formed their opinion against the accused. The appeal of the accused according to rules was to be heard by two judges and two of the judges as stated above had already heard the case and there remained one judge who could not alone hear the appeal in the High Court side. So the accused petitioned to the Viceroy to transfer the case to the Bombay High Court; and the application was granted.

The accused were found guilty of fraud and were sentenced under sections 420 and 511 to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ELABORATE FRAUD.

The facts of the case are thus stated by Mr. Justice Heaton in the judgment:—"The case relates to a rather remarkable and very astute fraud which was perpetrated, or I ought to say was attempted and principally by the accused No. 1. He is a clerk in Donald, Graham and Company of Karachi and his work is connected with the business of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society in the office of Donald, Graham and Company. He was evidently in somewhat straitened circumstances and need of money and it occurred to him that he might secure money by obtaining Life Insurance policy on the life of some friend of his and thereafter representing the friend to be dead and so obtaining the policy money. In pursuance of this scheme it is alleged that he persuaded accused No. 2 to take part with him in the perpetration of the fraud. A proposal form was filled up and whoever filled it up, it was signed by accused No. 2 who was taken by accused No. 1 before the medical gentleman who does this kind of work. The medical examination was made, the medical form was filled up by the doctor and the proposal was put before the Company. It was passed by the Karachi Office, was accepted by the Bombay Office, and a policy was issued to take effect from some day in February, 1916. It happens that the proposal which requires among other things the names of two persons who can be referred to for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the proposer contained the names of two fictitious persons as such referees. The beneficiary to whom the insurance money was to go in case the proposer died before the age of 55 was also a fictitious person. That of course was part of the fraud as conceived and attempted to be carried out by accused No. 1 and it shows that the fraud was contemplated from the very beginning and was not an idea entertained for the first time after the policy was issued. Unfortunately for his purpose accused No. 1 was in great hurry for the money and as early as the 3rd of June, that is less than four months, after the policy had been proposed for, he forged a letter in the name of the imaginary beneficiary reporting the death of the assured person and claiming the insurance money. It is unnecessary to give all the details of what followed. The claim excited suspicion in the Bombay Office, enquiries were made and in the event it was found that the assured person was still alive and that the whole affair was an elaborate fraud. The accused No. 1 at the trial did not deny the facts; nor have they been denied before us."

Mr. Justice Heaton further observed:—

"Some arguments were put forward by way of showing that there were certain legal defects which vitiated the conviction of accused No. 1. Those arguments I confess made no impression on my mind and I do not think they deserve serious discussion. I have not the slightest doubt that the accused No. 1 has been legally and rightly convicted.

CASE AGAINST ACCUSED NO. 2.

"The case against accused No. 2 is of course different. Accused No. 1 takes upon himself the entire responsibility for this affair and does what he can to exonerate accused No. 2. The case against accused No. 2 seems to me to depend largely on the inherent difficulty of supposing that in the perpetration of this fraud accused No. 1 would run a double risk. If accused No. 2 was innocent, and thought that he was taking out a genuine policy, then accused No. 1 would run this double risk. First, the risk of being detected by the Company and second, the risk of being detected by accused No. 2 the assured person after the fraud had been perpetrated and insurance money obtained. The risk of detection by accused No. 2 would appear to be very much greater than the risk of being detected by the Company. Indeed though accused No. 1 might succeed in deceiving the Company and obtaining the insurance money, it would be almost inevitable that sooner or later the matter would come to the knowledge of the assured person, and that accused No. 1 would have to deal with the difficulties arising out of that position. All these difficulties all that particular risk would be eliminated absolutely if accused No. 1 secured the concurrence in this attempted fraud of a person who would allow his life to be insured. To me it seems that unless the case furnishes some cogent circumstances for supposing that accused No. 2 is not guilty, we are practically driven to assume that he is guilty because the alternative theory has no basis in probability.

ENTIRELY FALSE DEFENCE.

"We have heard the circumstances of the case discussed at very considerable length and I can find not a single circumstance that is positively in favour of the innocence of accused No. 2. There are a number of circumstances which are neutral; which can be reconciled either with the one theory or the other. But there is one very cogent circumstance which tells strongly against accused No. 2. It is this: The defence which he put forward was that he was deceived by accused No. 1; that he was innocent; that he had not participated in the fraud; and that he signed the proposal form in blank. The salient feature of this defence the circumstance which it was sought to show to be reasonable and probable was the signing of the proposal form in blank. That is the defence which so far as the record goes is the one which accused No. 2 put forward at the beginning and has adhered to since. That defence appears to me to be entirely false. The doctor when he came to fill up the medical form filled it up he says as to parts of it by reference to the proposal form. Moreover, it appears on the medical form in the handwriting of the doctor that at the time of filling it up he had referred to the proposal form. Further, in the medical form there are a number of items of information which appear also on the proposal form and this information is identical in the two cases. The inevitable inference therfore is that not only was the proposal form before the doctor but that it was filled up when it was before him. And that this was so I personally feel no doubt whatever. That in effect disposes of the defence on which accused No. 2 has relied. If it had been a genuine case of insurance so far as accused No. 2 was concerned, and had he been innocent he would, one imagines, not have adopted that line of defence. He would have told the truth, which would be, were he innocent, that so far as he was concerned the innocence was genuine and all, so far as his part went, was done in order. That was not the defence. It seems to me, therefore that we are driven also to the conclusion that the conviction of accused No. 2 is correct."

THIRD AND FOURTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Regarding the remaining two accused, his Lordship observed in the course of his judgment:—

"It seems to me that from the circumstances of the case it would be incorrect and I think personally, probably untrue, to infer that the accused 3 and 4 were consciously parties to the fraud which was being practised against the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society. I am not by any means convinced indeed that they were conscious of any fraud or of any dishonesty whatever, for they are not like us intensely critical persons nor have they any particular knowledge apparently of legal or insurance business. But supposing they had in their mind some inkling that this proceeding was suspicious and possibly fraudulent, even so I feel tolerably certain they never were told by accused No. 1 what the nature of the fraud was and that they had at most nothing in their minds but a purely general suspicion. Consequently if they committed any offence, it was not the offence with which they were charged and of which they have been convicted. Because the charge against them, the two charges against each, are firstly that they took part in the cheating and of that I think they cannot rightly be convicted, and secondly, that they forged the documents for the purpose of cheating the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society. As I have said, even if it be assumed, that suspicions were raised in their minds and that they may have had grounds to suppose that these were doubtful documents, still I feel it to be probable that they did not know and did not suspect the nature of the fraud which was in fact being practised. I think therefore that the accused Nos. 3 and 4 in this case should be acquitted and discharged.

The appeals of accused Nos. 1 and 2 are dismissed."

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1278-17.—Payne & Co., D Macropolo & Co. a firm v. Byron P Sinannedi, Sham M & H.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1381-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Nathabhoy Vinayeck v. Rukhminibai widow & ors, D J Mantri, Sabnis & G.
946-16.—Judah & Solomon, The Sholapur Bank Ltd. v. Messrs. Imamdar Khandekar Bhopale & Co., a firm, Motichand & D.
600-17.—Shroff & D, Hathasing Jethabhai v. Maneckchand Rajimal, Ragh N & Co.
103-17.—Captain & V, Hirji Nensey & Co. a firm v. Hargovind Jeewandas & ors, Ard H D & Co., Surveyor & Co.
536-17.—Dubash & Co., Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Tataram Mandanlal a firm.
488-17.—Bhimji & Co., Dhanbai widow v. Gambhirchand Kedarnath, Malvi M R & Co.
653-17.—Bhimji & Co., Dhanbai widow v. Gambhirchand Kedarnath, Malvi M R & Co.
1443-14.—Payne & Co., Cassambhai Jairajbhai Peerbhai v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.
1206-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Keshowji Waghji & anr v. The New York Life Assurance Co.
364-17.—Pandia & Co., Damji Vishram v. Mauji Kala & anr, Purnanand & Co.
767-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Ganpat Balcrishna Mahunkar & anr v. Narayen Ramji & ors, Khand L & M.
734-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Rustomji Ardesir Cooper v. Messrs. Javerbhai Jugjiwan a firm, Manecklal & Co.
1170-16.—Little & Co., Messrs Weld & Co. a firm v. Sheralimed Ekbal Ahmed, Payne & Co., Jehangir & S.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1249-15.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn Co., Ltd v. Syed Fazel Rasal.
1318-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Messrs. Ramchander Bhajanlal a firm.
746-17.—Captain & V, Messrs. Champsey Bhara & Co a firm v. Sardar Yadvendra Sinh Raghaver Sinh.
769-17.—Kanga & Sayani Amabai widow v. Jal Pestonji Virji, Ardesir H D & Co.
785-17.—Amin & Desai, Gursamapa Girvapa Palam Boli v. Ganpat Hariba & anr.
786-17.—Khandvella & Co., Bai Bapibai widow v. Hirachand Dharamsey & ors, Bhai & Gir.
37-17.—Captain & V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Dawoodbhai Bhanji & ors, Mulji & Tha.
877-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Professor T K Gajjar v. Narranji Dwarkadas, Craigie B & Co.
943-17.—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & anr v. Kakaram Kissondas a firm, In Person.
945-17.—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & anr v. Mulchand Dayaram a firm, Khandvalla & Co.
947-17.—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & anr v. Pirudhan Ramnaran a firm.
1029-17.—Kanga & Sayani, Jotram Kidarnath a firm v. Rameshwardas Banarsedas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.
1031-17.—Matu J & M, Currimbhoy Lalji Sagan & Co., a firm v. Korsey Virpal.
1064-17.—Captain & V, Alli Mahomed Virjibhai v. The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills.
1096-17.—Patell & Eze, Shivjiram Ramnath a firm v. Jaichand Chunilal a firm, Payne & Co.
100-17.—D J Mantri Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Venkatish Antaja Balpatheke & anr, In person, Leo Rodrigues.
158-17.—Ard H D & Co., Messrs Polsons Ltd v. Arthur F Warner.
1164-17.—Wadia G & Co., The Indian Hotels Co. Ld. v. Emile Calais.
1191-17.—Amin & Desai, Maganlal Pranjiwandas v. Bai Mariambai Miyanji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.
1200-17.—Motichand & D, Tuljaram Gokuldas Dalal v. Anandrao Wishwanath Jaykar, Kanderao L & M.
1205-17.—Mer K & Co., Shaik Adam Abdulali v. Abdulali alias Abdeali Ahmedji.
1206-17.—Motichand & D, Tuljaram Gokuldas Dalal v. Anandrao Wishwanath Jayarkar, Khand L & M.
1207-17.—G B Pandya, Merwanji Maneckjee v. Mahomedally Abdullally Rajkotwalla.
217-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Fardunji Kharshedji Mody & Sons a firm v. Nowroji Jamshedji Mistry.
218-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Fardunji Kharshedji Mody & Sons a firm v. Byramji Nusserwanji Patell, N C Dalal.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Narotamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha & ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand & D, Part Heard.
357-92.—Matubhai J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v. Cassam Hoosein, Hiralal and Co., (for a pauper), Notice d 14-9-16.
1135-16.—Ard H D & Co., Bhana Khushal & Co, a firm v. Ahmed Sulleman Dinah, Payne & Co., For further hearing.
29-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Onkarji v. Zoonalal Munalal Zaveri, Payne and Co.
527-16.—Pandia & Co., Mulshankar Jatashanker Chandalia v. Jiwanlal Jatashankar Chandalia & ors, Pandia & Co., D J Mantri.
987-15.—Surajmal & Co., Nathmal Chunilal a firm v. Devkisson Chaturbhuj & ors. Kanga and S.
140-15.—Unwalla P and P, Maniram Radhakisson a firm v. Shrivallabh Nathalal and anr, Malvi M R & Co., Surajmal & Co
666-17.—Unwalla P & P, Piloo widow and anr v. Jainoo and ors, In person.
754-17.—Kanga & S, Rehmatbhai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.
761-17.—Surajmal & Co., Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co. a firm, Bhaishanker K & G.
740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoo bhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.
771-17.—Mans H M & Co., Rustomji Jamasji Mistry & ors v. Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co. For Postponement.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 10-17.—Suit No. 1430-15—In Person, Tulsabai v. Sakharam Namdeo & ors, Amin & Desai, Part Heard, 9-10-17.
P No. 21-17.—In Person, Bai Monghibai widow v. Bai Soonderbai widow.

LAHORE ADVOCATE BEFORE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PERMISSION TO APPEAR REFUSED.

Yesterday on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Marten, an interesting point was raised whether Advocates of Indian High Courts other than the High Court of Bombay could appear before the latter Court. Mr. Vaughan of the Lahore Bar who wanted to appear for the respondent and co-respondent in a matrimonial suit, in which Joseph Stephen Keogh, prayed for dissolution of his marriage with Daisey Adelide E. Keogh, respondent, on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent, said he was not allowed to appear as he was not an Advocate of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Vaughan submitted to his Lordship that under the Legal Practitioners' Act his Lordship had discretion to give him permission to appear.

His Lordship said that as he was not an Advocate of the Bombay High Court he did not think he could allow him to appear.

His Lordship then inquired of Mr. C. H. Setalvad (who was present in Court) what the practice in the Bombay High Court was.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that only Advocates of the Bombay High Court could be heard in this Court, but that twice counsel from the other Bars had appeared here, but they had first to go through the formality of being enrolled as Advocates of the Bombay High Court.

His Lordship then asked Mr. Vaughan whether he had applied for permission to appear to the Chief Justice. Mr. Vaughan said that he had so applied to the Chief Justice, but his Lordship refused him permission to appear.

His Lordship said that if that was so Mr. Vaughan ought not to have appeared and refused him permission to appear.

Mr. Setalvad as *amicus curiae* submitted that as the other side would be under the impression that they were unrepresented by counsel since Mr. Vaughan had not been allowed to appear, it would be fair if the case were adjourned to enable the respondent and co-respondent to instruct an Advocate of the Bombay High Court.

As Mr. Patwardhan, who appeared for the petitioner had no objection to the postponement being granted his Lordship adjourned the suit.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

BEGGAR ACCIDENTALLY RUN OVER.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of a Hindu male, name unknown, a beggar aged about sixty. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased was seated in the compound of Panalal Terrace, Grant Road, smoking, about 1-50 p.m., when a motor car belonging to Dr. Popat Parbhuram and driven by his chauffeur, Pragji Hamir, came up and stopped against the staircase on the left-hand side of the compound. About a couple of minutes later, the driver sounded his horn and after looking back backed the car when the left back wheel struck the deceased. The car stopped in a second or two. The deceased was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Mohomed Mirza Mahomed, a motor car driver, with rash and negligent driving on the 17th November. Inspector Chapman deposed that he was near the Victoria Terminus on the 17th instant, when he saw the accused driving at a furious speed to cross the tram lines and the car collided with the front part of a tram car, damaging it. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50.

PICKPOCKET GETS TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged one Chidi Mahomed with theft of a purse, containing Rs. 8-10-0 and a handkerchief from the pocket of Miss Alice Augusto, while she was about to board a tram car at the Null Bazaar tram junction on Sunday morning. The accused was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ARYAN BROTHER-HOOD CONFERENCE.

The Aryan Brotherhood Conference resumed its sittings on Sunday, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh presiding, when the following resolutions were passed:

This Conference expresses its deliberate conviction that the distinctions and differences of caste, in vogue in this country, being inconsistent with the spirit and traditions of ancient Aryan Civilisation and Polity and forming no part of the essential tenets of the Hindu religion and being in effect of a disintegrating character, it is the duty of all Hindus to disown and repudiate the same, which they can do without prejudice to the Hindu religion.

This Conference affirms that the distinctions and differences of caste, (a) are responsible for the backward and depressed condition of the people; (b) are inimical to the physical and moral development of the individual and the social, political, and economical growth of the society as a whole and (c) are responsible for such evils, as infant and child-marriages and enforced widowhood and have proved a hindrance to the enlightenment and elevation of Indian womanhood, on which the progress of the nation so vitally depends.

This Conference is of opinion that it is a duty of highest importance that persons holding definitely the view that caste is an evil should live a life consistent with their convictions, and endeavour, both by precept and example, to bring on the desired reforms. This conference is further of opinion that the time has come for forming a Brotherhood, for the whole country, of Hindus, who without repudiating Hinduism wish to live without being attached to any one caste, as members thereof.

This Conference is of opinion that where the disabilities or disqualifications of Hindu womanhood militate against the dictates of justice and humanity and cause hardships of an unbearable character, it is the duty of the State to redress and remedy them by such measures, legislative or otherwise, as may be necessary, or may be demanded from time to time by enlightened public opinion.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES.

This Conference

(a) is of opinion that marriages between Hindus of different castes are in conformity with ancient Hindu usage and the Shastras; and that the legal and other obstacles to such marriages, that have unfortunately sprung up, are detrimental to the free development of the community as a homogeneous nation.

(b) records its great regret and dissatisfaction that the representations it made to Government praying for the removal of the legal obstacles mentioned above, have not received due consideration of Government and again urges upon them the necessity of enacting a legislative measure to remove all doubt regarding the validity of marriages among Hindus irrespective of the castes or sub-castes to which the parties belong.

(c) emphasises again its approval of the bill drafted by the Aryan Brotherhood and submitted to the Legislative Department of the Government of India on the 11th August 1911 and again on the 24th August 1916, and authorizes the President and the Secretaries to press the Bill again on the attention of Government.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

This Conference disapproves of the principle involved in the movement recently started in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to secure communal representation by separate electorates of sects and castes, on the grounds:—(1) that in no civilized country where Representative Government has prevailed, has sect or caste been recognised for the purposes and ends of that government and (2) that the recognition of sect and caste by the State in India for such purposes will be highly detrimental to the interests of the whole body politic and will have the effect of sanctioning, perpetuating and accentuating the distinctions and differences of caste, which it ought to be the aim and effort of every civilized Society and State to disallow and discountenance.

This Conference, while recognizing the motives of charity and benevolence, which underlie the various educational and humanitarian endowments and institutions, which have come into existence in recent times in Bombay and elsewhere and which confine their benefits to particular castes or communities, wishes to point out the vicious tendency of such efforts fostering sectional prejudice and narrowness of vision and expresses its conviction that for the sake of national progress and efficiency, such endowments and institutions should be conducted on broad and liberal lines, free from distinctions of sect, caste or creed.

This Conference is of opinion that facilities should be given to converts from Hinduism to return to the Hindu fold; and further that the portals of Hinduism be made as wide and catholic as they were of yore.

This Conference records with pleasure its sense of appreciation of the legislative and other measures adopted by his Highness the Maharaja of Baroda to promote social reform and expresses its gratitude to his Highness for thus leading and helping the movement.

This Conference appoints a committee of the following gentlemen with powers to add to draft memorials on the questions treated in Resolutions 4, 5, and 6, and authorizes the President and Secretaries to send them to the proper authorities in the name of this Conference and to take the necessary steps to achieve the object in that behalf:—(1) The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, (2) Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar. (3) Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar. (4) Mr. K. Natrajan, (5) Mr. D. G. Padhye, and the Secretaries.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a Box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

PRIVILEGE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

CONFERRED ON ALL CITY MUNICIPALITIES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following resolution of the Bombay Government is published:—

The Poona City Municipality has enjoyed the privilege of electing its President since the year 1885. The Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat also elect their Presidents in accordance with the decision of Government in their resolution No. 5801, dated 23rd July 1915, that the President of any Municipality for which a Municipal Commissioner has been appointed shall be elected by such Municipality. The same privilege has also been conferred by Government Resolution No. 442, dated 19th January 1916, on the city municipalities of Broach, Nadiad, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Dhulia, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag-Bettigeri. The Governor in Council is now pleased to direct under section 23 (2) (c) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, that every President of a city municipality in the Presidency proper shall in future be elected by such municipality. Accordingly, the remaining city municipalities, viz., those of Bandra, Godhra, Viramgam, Thana, Jalgaon, Yeola, Barsi, Satara Town, Bhusaval, Malegaon, Pandharupr, Bhagalkot, Guledgud and Ratnagiri, shall in future elect their Presidents, and the arrangement shall come into force when the offices next fall vacant.

The Commissioner in Sind, to whom powers under section 23 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, have been delegated, should be requested to issue similar orders so far as the city municipalities in Sind are concerned.

OUR ULTIMATE VICTORY.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S VIEW.

General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, recently opened, a new Orthopaedic Hospital at Hampstead, which has been provided by the Allies' Hospital Benevolent Society. He spoke of the fighting now going on in the neighbourhood of Ypres, where our men fought so gallantly in 1914, and said that the first battle of Ypres was one of the most important of the war, because it completed the work of the Marne, and defeated the efforts of the enemy to overrun France. At that time our forces fought under every disadvantage of numbers and equipment, but the tables were turned to-day, and we had the advantage, both in equipment and numbers, against the enemy, which was unable to hold the very position that our men held in 1914. Every effort was being made by the foe, and the flower of his army was thrown in to endeavour to check our advance, but all such efforts had failed.

During 1917 (continued Sir William) we had taken from the enemy more prisoners and over four times the number of guns than we ourselves had lost to them during the whole of the war. We now possessed an army second to none in the world, and nobody knew that better than the enemy. The foe was suffering heavy losses, and was being compelled to bring forward the younger classes two years or more before their proper time, while our losses were very much lighter than they were in 1915 and 1916, when our equipment, our artillery, and our aircraft were less satisfactory than at present. Our gallant troops had established a moral and material ascendancy over the enemy, and there was supreme confidence in all ranks of the Army at the front from the top to the bottom. It was frequently reported to him from all parts of the front—the splendid spirit of confidence which everywhere prevailed. Than this nothing was a more sure proof of the achievement of ultimate victory, and the people of this country might have every confidence, but—and it was a great but—they could only reasonably seal that confidence of they did their part thoroughly, saw to it that the Army had munitions and men and equipment in plenty, and that they themselves were doing their part in the matter of economy and self-sacrifice. It was a matter of conscience for every individual to say how far this was being done at present. In three years the Army had accomplished marvels, and the best part of the nation had responded nobly to the call of duty, and had shown a readiness to give all, even their lives, in the cause of right and justice. There might be much to do before the enemy was finally defeated, but it could certainly be done with determination, cohesion, and patriotism on the part of all concerned. These things, however, must not be mere forms of words, but must be put into practical operation.—The "Daily Telegraph."

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Maymyo, has concluded the preliminary enquiry into the case in which Joseph, (27), a Madrassi cook, was sent up on a charge of the murder of the wife of Mr. M. J. M. Mistry, Superintendent, Military Accounts Office, Maymyo, by cutting her throat with a razor. The accused denied the charge, denied his return to the house and the alleged attempt to commit suicide by cutting his own throat, and also all knowledge of the clasp knife and the razor.

The Magistrate committed him for trial before the Criminal Session at Mandalay.

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DISSEMINATION OF TRADE INTELLIGENCE

SIR STANLEY REED'S EVIDENCE BEFORE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

GLASS INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT AID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Indian Industries Commission resumed its sittings on Monday at the Secretariat Hall, Sir Thomas Holland presiding.

Sir Stanley Reed, editor of the "Times of India" was the first witness examined. He said:—

With regard to the "Indian Trade Journal" I wish to state that this journal gives crop forecasts, trade returns, etc., in a handy form. A great part of its contents consists of reprints of information with which newspaper readers are already acquainted, and of paragraphs on trade questions that could not conceivably interest many, if any, of those who see it. Most commercial intelligence could be quite well issued through the Press, if it is intelligently prepared in a readable form, e.g., the recent note about improved methods of flaying animals at Bandra.

I do not think that Government should issue industrial or trade journals for general or for special industries. It is a convenience if all Government information relating to financial, commercial and economic subjects is issued periodically in blue book form on the lines of the "Board of Trade Journal," without its advertisements. This information should be purely official or semi-official and should not contain any comments of any sort: the blue book in which it is embodied should be issued periodically, say once a month. Such industrial or trade journals as are needed in the country should be provided entirely by private enterprise which alone possesses the necessary freedom and should not be financed or even partly financed by Government. With the growing needs of the country such periodicals are certain to spring into existence.

Most of the monographs are of so scientific a character that they are of no use to any one but the trained chemist, entomologist, or other variety of scientist. The information they give might often be popularized, and in that case would obtain far wider publicity than at present. As a model of how the results of expert inquiry may be given to the public, I would quote the recent note on the possibilities of developing the pottery industry in Western India. If the Geological Department had issued that note it would have given an analysis of the various clays and of the experiments with them, and would have left the practical possibilities of the question alone: it would not as a result have stimulated the interest of capital.

MONOGRAPHS ON INDUSTRIES.

Witness was of opinion that it was advisable to publish monographs on industrial possibilities through the medium of the trade journal. It was necessary when publishing special memoirs on industrial subjects, to bestow more attention to the commercial rather than to the scientific side of it. The popular reader may not be able to digest a recondite scientific essay on any industrial subject.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy, Sir Stanley Reed said that if information was issued in the form of bulletins it would be useful. Trade journals are bound to lose their independence if they are subsidised by the Government. He would wish that most if not all the bulletins on these subjects should be issued in the vernacular.

Replying to Sir Francis Stewart, Sir Stanley Reed said that there was room for improvement in the method of collecting and distributing commercial intelligence.

MR. N. R. WAGLE.

Mr. N. R. Wagle, Proprietor, Universal Agency, Bombay was the next witness. In the course of a note on the successful introduction of the Glass Industry in India, which he submitted for the consideration of the Commission he said:—The glass industry in India, by which I mean the several attempts made so far in different parts of the country, such as Umballa, Rajoora, Sodepur, Titaghpur, Madras, Gwalior, Jubbulpore, Godhra and Bombay, have not been successful. There are some factories working at the present time, but I do not think that they will accomplish the object we have in view, namely, to establish the industry firmly in the country. Most of the factories mentioned above have been closed after suffering a great pecuniary loss, and the enterprise has got into bad odour amongst men of capital. The prospects of this industry is just now engulfed in doubt and indifference. In spite of all this, I am fully convinced that this industry can be successfully established in this country and developed to such an extent as to meet the major portion of the demand and also the demands of some of the neighbouring countries of Asia and Africa.

JAPANESE PARALLEL.

Mr. Wagle then gave a detailed survey of the industry and its difficulties and referring to Japan said: In 1907 I visited Japan, and as I had heard that the glass industry is being greatly developed in that country I paid particular attention to the methods which they adopted for this purpose. Japan is an Oriental country, and there is more similarity in the habits and temperaments of the industrial classes of Japan and India than that which exist in the same class in Austria and India. It is more important for the Indians to study methods of Japan, and see whether they can [illegible] some more guidance. I am not a wholesale admirer of the Japanese methods, but in this particular case their method deserves close study.

Continuing, he said:—There is a new competitor coming in the glass trade of India and that is Japan. Whether Japan may send good and superior glass or not, she will surely flood our market with cheap glass articles, and I am afraid this competition coming from Japan will be worse than that which came from Austria in the past. Any attempt therefore which may be made now to successfully establish the glass industry in India must secure all the support it can possibly obtained from Government as well as from the people of this country. In my former report to the Bengal Government I have only given the general lines on which such aid can be given by Government in order to ensure the success of this industry. To put it in plain words, I should request Government to place the orders for glass articles, at average prices which they have paid in the past, with us for a certain number of years. Besides some sort of concession will have to be given in railway freights, viz., to charge our crude glass at the minimum rate of freight and the glass articles at the railway material rates, for the first few years. If the Commission will recommend to Government that these concessions may be given to me, I can safely undertake to organise a joint stock company with all the necessary capital and take up the work at once inhand. I have spent the best years of my life in this industry, and I have given my most anxious and careful study to this industry. Should I therefore be in any way instrumental in establishing the industry in India, that will be a crowning success of all my endeavours in this field and a service rendered to my mother country.

Mr. N. B. Wagle, proprietor Universal Agency, Bombay, was the next witness examined. Replying to Mr. Chatterton witness said that while in England he tried to enter into several factories, and though persons like the late N. M. Wadia tried to help him, he was not successful. Later on he was able to get into the workshops as a workman, and for some time he had to pay a pound a week. Witness was of the opinion that if the glass industry was started on a proper basis, with expert knowledge in every branch, then it would be successful. Such expert knowledge is not available in this country at present. A number of experts would have to be imported.

WANTED MORE APPRENTICES.

In England, formerly, a large number of boys used to be taken as apprentices in glass works to be trained for different work. There should be in India also a system of apprenticeship for workmen in the glass industry. It takes about six months to train a workman in a glass factory and three years to turn out a good blower. He thought that in a blowing factory it would not cost much to train a glass blower. Whatever glass he may break in the process of blowing can go back to the pot and there need not be much waste. A successful glass manufactory must be near coalfields so that sufficient fuel could be found close by.

Replying to the president witness said that in order to start a concern they should have such a concession from Government whereby Government will permit them to supply all glass articles to Government. Replying to Sir Francis Stewart witness said that so far as he had considered the matter, the glass industry could not be started without Government help because the concern has to be started on a large scale, and because there have been a number of failures by now. There must be different kinds of experts for different department.

A BIG CENTRAL FACTORY.

Witness had thought out a scheme, and in order to carry out that six experts should be brought down from outside India to start a big central factory. Witness did not know of any subvention that Government gave to the glass factory at Jubbalpore. Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witness stated that he went to Europe to study this subject on Government scholarship. He had gone to Austria and Germany not to study, but simply to see the factories. Those factories were rather strict in the matter of affording facilities to study these trades. He had not generally seen any Japanese working in those continental factories. Witness while in Japan had met with many students witness suggested finally that some way must be found whereby a returned technical scholar should have some employment. A board of capitalists could be constituted before which such persons could place some kind of scheme that would be useful.

The Commission at this stage adjourned for lunch.

MR. T. W. BONNER.

Resuming after lunch, the Commission proceeded to examine Mr. T. W. Bonner, Locomotive Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway Company. The witness said:—In this country the available material was of poor quality and had little aptitude for the assimilation of technical knowledge. A sound general education was therefore the first consideration before the student was fit to undertake his combined practical and theoretical training. This training should extend over a period of five years. Courses of instruction could then be permitted in the testing room and drawing office which were usually for the best of reasons the last stages of his training; a youth could not be taught mechanical drawing unless he thoroughly understands, from a practical point of view, what he is drawing.

TRAINING ABROAD.

Witness considered that a technical school under the department of Education or of a Department of Industries should be attached to each important railway workshop in India and subsidized by Government. These schools and other existing technical institutions might with advantage be endowed by wealthy gentlemen of this country, in order that scholarships might be given to deserving students to enable them to finish their training in Europe. It was essential that young men destined for the higher grades of the mechanical profession should complete their training in Europe or elsewhere. The better educated classes of Indians had not hitherto and apparently would not come forward for training as mechanics. He put this down, amongst other reasons, to a dislike of the rigorous training in the workshop, which involved a certain amount of hardship, in that they had to submit to the same conditions as the ordinary workman, but unless they went through the mill they could never hope to take the place of covenanted men. He had over 20 years' experience as a mechanical engineer on G. I. P. Railway and he thought the progress made by the Indian staff towards greater efficiency in any one of the departments of the service was certainly far from encouraging. Mechanical engineering did not apparently attract the more intelligent classes, and they had to fall back on those who in most cases were unable to think for themselves. Under these circumstances witness failed to see what Government would do, unless perchance, it could arouse in the educated classes a realization of the dignity of labour, and a determination to be worthy of the name of an engineer in the true sense of the word. The Government could not help the Indian unless he helped himself and there were no grounds for the supposition that he had not a fair and open field to show his industrial and mechanical ability, if he would only do so. Witness had vacancies at the present time in the railway workshops for lads who have had a good general education and who were willing to serve an apprenticeship of five years, including theoretical instruction at the Technical Institute. This training was equivalent to that given to a premium pupil or apprentice at Home and has the advantage of costing much less. He had no applicants.

A GRADUATE FOR RS. 25.

Replying to Mr. Low, witness said that the evil about the engineering occupation in India was that no member of the intelligent classes joined the engineering service. Men in England who are in corresponding position to the Indian engineers in small mills are men who have had experience in workshops. Witness had never employed any students from the Victoria Technical Institute.. Witness stated that some time back, a graduate from the Poona Engineering College was shocked when he, (the witness) offered him Rs. 25 in the locomotive workshops. Witness would recommend that students should first of all go to the workshop, work there for two years, and after that should go into a technical school.

He would start with Indians who had passed the sixth standard and put them into a workshop. Asked if he thought that the intelligent classes would come in for this kind of apprentice work, witness said that as soon as he received the invitation to give evidence before the Commission, he advertised for applicants to be trained according to his scheme. He advertised in the Punjab and Central Provinces, and up to date he had received only ten applicants of whom he has already eliminated four for different reasons.

President: How long would you have them remain as apprentices?

Witness: Five years.

Sir Fazulbhoy: Can you tell us how much the highest paid Indian in your department gets?

Witness: I have one man drawing Rs. 175.

Sir Fuzulbhoy: Do you think a boy who comes to you out of the sixth standard would prove a better man?

Witness: Yes, if he would be willing to learn..

INEQUALITIES OF RACE.

Witness also said that the boy would be started on Rs. 15 and would go up to Rs. 50 in five years.

Replying to Mr. Thomas witness said that he would rather that the engineering colleges were done away with, and that technical schools attached to workshops would be better.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mukerjee, witness admitted that Indians were paid lower than Europeans even though they had the same kind of training and even though they did the same work. They had no proposals to improve this position. Witness then said that a European on an average does more work than an Indian in a day.

Sir R. N. Mukerjee: In Howrah there is a definite rule that an Indian going through the same workshop training and doing the same work should draw only one half the salary of the other.

Witness: The European will have to spend Rs. 15 where the Indian need have to spend only five rupees.

Mr. Chatterton: There was a proposal in Madras to start a technical school near the Perambur Workshop, letting the students go into the workshop in three afternoons in the week. What do you think of that?

Witness: A sound proposal!

Mr. Chatterton: Do you consider a railway workshop a good place for training young men, rather than small workshops?

Witness: Yes. There is a greater variety of work in the railway workshop. Especially now after the war broke out we do almost everything.

Sir Francis Stewart: Are you likely to get men from the superior classes for the scheme of training you have proposed?

Witness: I do not know. It all depends on how they accept this scheme..

SMALLNESS OF PAY.

Sir Francis Stewart: You have now received ten applications in response to your advertisement though you have offered a very small pay:

Witness: Well, we pay them Rs. 15 a month.

Witness then proceeded to say that, generally speaking, there must be two classes of apprentices, one class drawn from the educated classes, and the other from the uneducated.

MR. F. J. PAGE.

Mr. F. J. Page, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway was the next witness examined.

He said:— I am of opinion that while the lack of primary education does not necessarily involve lack of skill on the part of certain classes of workmen it indirectly affects their efficiency as a whole for the following reasons among others:—

(1) Other things being equal, I think the man who has had a primary education is more likely to wish to know why he performs certain operations connected with his trade, and this attitude of mind is very necessary for a workman to excel in certain trades.

(2) It is very desirable that all maistries and chargemen should be able to read and write in some language and should be able to perform simple calculations. The smaller the number of men able to do this the smaller the number from which chargemen and maistries can be drawn and consequently the smaller the chance of getting the best men, as the men who are by nature best fitted for such work are generally distributed equally among educated and uneducated alike.

(3) I consider it will be found that those countries in which the workmen are most efficient are those that have the best simple technical literature within reach of the workers. This type of literature cannot exist without a large number of workers capable of reading and understanding and also able to obtain the literature without expending an appreciable percentage of their income in purchasing it.

(4) One apparent disadvantage charged against education is that so often educated men are found in practice to be less reliable than uneducated ones; especially is this the case when the number of educated men in a certain grade bear a very small proportion to the total. I consider the reasons for this are not far to seek. An educated man placed to learn under men who possess little or no education feels a certain sense of superiority in virtue of his education, and this is liable to affect his work and to make him take less pains in performing his duties than would otherwise be the case.

VERNACULAR TEXT-BOOKS.

Again, he often feels that he should receive a higher rate on account of his education, whereas while he is training and working as a journeyman his value to his employer is the measure of his skill in performing certain operations which may be just as efficiently performed by an uneducated man.

Witness considered it desirable that simple text books in the vernacular should be prepared on such subjects as, Applied Mechanics, Steam and Steam Engine, Gas and Oil Engines, Carpentry, Smithwork, Foundry work, etc.

One of the main problems in the training of apprentices was to ensure that their training received that close personal supervision on the part of foremen and chargemen without which the best results could never be attained. In regard to the measures to be taken for the training of the supervising staff, witness said his experience led him to believe that the average Indian did not naturally take happily to this sort of work. He possessed a type of mind which while it might excel in philosophy and kindred subjects, had never made a mark in engineering. The Indian made a very clever workman, and in some trades the work of individual men could not be excelled, but there was a great difference between a good workman and an engineer. There were many circumstances which had in the past militated against the intelligent Indian becoming a mechanical engineer, one being that manual labour was held as derogatory, and while this was not such a barrier as it used to be, it still restricted the number of young men entering the field.

ARTIFICIAL METHODS.

Witness however thought a far greater difficulty was the financial one. The line of least resistance to remedy the lack of superior supervision was by importing from those countries that could produce a surplus until such time as the average standard of education among mechanics was so raised that the deficiency could be met locally. He was very doubtful if any artificial method of rearing such men would produce the stamp of man required to design and supervise the manufacture of machinery. No doubt the visit of certain supervisors, managers and technical experts to study conditions and methods in other countries might be productive of good, but witness imagined that Government would experience great difficulties in adopting any basis for giving monetary assistance which would limit the trips to those cases in which the results obtained would make the investment commercially sound.

President: Have you ever attempted to get the superior classes of men for apprentices?

Witness: We have a certain higher class of apprentices who have passed the seventh standard. The European rises to 9 or 10 rupees a day while the Indian rises up only to five rupees a day.

President: What is the reason for this difference?

Witness: We cannot get Europeans for smaller sums while Indians we can get for these rates. Some of these Europeans come from home.

EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN WORKMEN.

Continuing, the witness said that they had no Indians in the workshop who had risen to the rank of foremen.

Replying to Mr. Low, witness said that the efficiency of the Indian workman was less than that of the European workman.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witness stated that there was no difficulty in getting apprentices. The highest salary an Indian gets in the workshop was five rupees and eight annas a day. The maximum that a European gets in the same shop is nine rupees a day.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton, witness said that it would be better if there was a technical school attached to a workshop.

MR. G. N. POTDAR.

The next witness examined was Mr. G. N. Potdar, chemical engineer (Tokyo) manufacturing and consulting chemist, the Pioneer Alkali Works, Bombay.

He said:—"I have had some experience in collecting capital for a private partnership concern as well as for a joint stock concern, and I have found that the difficulties on this score are so many and so overwhelming that many a concern has succumbed for want of the necessary capital at the proper time. The only sources of capital are the savings of the middle classes, the money lenders and the banks. The middle classes have not confidence in new industrial undertakings. The money lenders require exorbitant rates of interest and the existing banking concerns do not cater for the requirements of industrial undertakings, especially in the early stages of their growth. Security of machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, etc., count very little or not at all with the banks. I know some three or four concerns which had to wind up their businesses for want of small amounts of working capital, while their investments in plant, buildings, etc., were 10 to 15 times the amounts needed by them. It is here that Government aid should step in. Assistance would be needed in the form of money grants for new or existing concerns for carrying on experimental work in tackling new or difficult problems. Bounties and subsidies should be given to such concerns as have to compete with imported articles, in case these latter enjoy special privileges in the country of their origin, or in case these have monopolised the Indian trade by long continued use. It would be a great boon to many concerns if Consulting Engineers are appointed to give them advice on difficult problems. But only competent technical chemists of foreign experience should be selected for the posts."

Replying to the president, witness said he had five years' training in Japan. He was working in chemical factories in Japan. He had some difficulties in getting into these factories. He was working regularly only for one year and then he paid visits to other factories. He wished that consulting chemical engineers should be appointed by Government to advise new industrial concerns.

The Commission adjourned till 11-30 a.m., to-day.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the resolution should have asked the elected and non-official members also of not only the Municipal Standing Committee but the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, to forego their fees. They did that on the Corporation where the members charged no fees for serving on it. But it was an invidious distinction to make which singled out the salaried officials of Government. It might possibly be argued that Government officials drew a certain amount of salary and were whole-time officers and that consequently they drew double salary when they got fees for serving on public bodies. But he thought it was not right to suggest a distinction of that character between the elected members of the Standing Committee and the salaried servants of Government serving on it, as had been done in the resolution passed by the Association. If Mr. Navalkar moved the Corporation to ask Government to enact that nobody should be paid for serving on these public bodies, the Corporation might be inclined to discuss the matter. At present all that they could do was to record the letter.

AN ABSURD DISTINCTION.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said it was absurd to make a distinction of the character that had been done in the resolution of the Association. All members worked conscientiously and to the best of their ability.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta asked why the Municipal Standing Committee alone had been singled out by the Association and other public bodies left out. He thought it would be more consistent and logical to ask that all members of all public bodies should forego their fees for serving on them.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said he had no objection to the poor members of the Standing Committee being paid the fees.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that to carry out Mr. Navalkar's suggestion they would have to appoint a committee to find out who were poor.

The memorandum was recorded.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating:

"I have the honour to state that the Corporation, under their Resolution No. 6979 of 4th March 1912, sanctioned as future regular lines for the southern portion of Abdul Rehman Street. For the portion of the road on the western side, the original line was retained, with the result that the street in this portion is much wider than 60 feet which is the proposed future width of Abdul Rehman Street. In order to keep the road of a uniform width as much as possible, I propose that the line for this part of the road should be altered, and I request the approval of the Corporation to this alteration. The revised line will render about 98 square yards of land available for sale as set-forward land. The line has been slightly set-back in order to retain the architectural effect of the corner of the mosque. I have issued the notice required by the Municipal Act.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the proposal was approved by the Corporation.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

LATE KHAN BAHADUR MURZBAN.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE.

FEES TO MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, a resolution was passed expressing deep regret at the death of the late Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban.

The Corporation discussed a resolution forwarded by the Bombay Municipal Reform Association suggesting that salaried servants of Government should not be paid fees for attending meetings of the Municipal Standing Committee. The sense of the meeting was against making any invidious distinction between members who were salaried Government servants and other members who were not so.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the death, on 20th October, 1917, of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst., C.E., who, as the Executive Engineer of this Municipality for ten years, as a member of the Corporation for 12 years and its President for the year 1890-91 and generally as a public spirited citizen rendered exceedingly useful services to the City. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Sir Dinsha Wacha said Bombay had lost another distinguished citizen in the late Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban. The late Mr. Murzban was a zealous official whether in Government or Municipal service. Many of the public buildings in this city were his handiwork and the one great feature about his engineering work was that the cost of constructing buildings never exceeded the estimates. He did thoroughly well everything that he undertook to do and he proved a useful member of the Corporation.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconding the proposition, agreed with Sir Dinsha that the late Khan Bahadur Murzban's motto in everything that he undertook to do was "thorough." Mr. Murzban devoted personal and direct attention to everything he did. He distinguished himself in various walks of public life and in his great zeal for the interests of the public he made an ideal citizen of this important city of the Empire.

The President recalled Mr. Murzban's services as a member of the Corporation where he had been a great help especially in engineering matters. The one thing about Mr. Murzban's speeches was that he had a beautiful, soft voice and his speeches were polished. It would be long before they saw a man of his calibre on the Corporation again.

The proposition was passed, the members standing.

WAR ALLOWANCE TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S STAFF.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked for and obtained priority for consideration of a letter from the Secretary to the Schools Committee, requesting sanction to the payment of a temporary special war allowance to the staffs of the department under the control of the School's Committee.

The mover said the resolution was that a special war allowance be given from 1st October 1917 similar to that granted by the Municipality to other departments. The Schools Committee, Sir Ibrahim said, had considered the proposal fully and he hoped the staffs would be granted a liberal allowance. The expenses proposed would amount to about Rs. 6,800 per month. The Schools Committee would consider the proposal of increasing the salaries of the teachers when ordinary conditions returned.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty seconded and the resolution was passed.

FEES TO STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from Mr. S. D. Navalkar, Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, forwarding for information, the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held on the 9th October, 1917:—"That the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, supports the resolution of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, to be moved in the October Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the amendment of Section 50 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, to restrict the payment of fees of Rs. 30 for attendance at meetings of the Standing Committee to members who are not salaried servants of Government, and hopes that the Government will be pleased to accept the resolution and undertake the necessary measures to amend the section accordingly."

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the memorandum be recorded. He said he admired the economic conscience which actuated the Association in passing a resolution of that character, but he did not understand why the Association should have stopped at the salaried servants of Government. With the growth of public spirit that had taken place not only in Bombay but the whole of India he thought

(Continued in Column 5.)

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NOTICE TO READERS.

The Editor can only receive callers between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. and on no account outside those hours.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Well-wisher of Education:—The "few lines" you ask us to print are well over 300 lines and the "little space," for which you ask would be about two-and-a-half columns. We regret we cannot afford even this "little space" to your letter.

Gustadji Dhanjishaw:—We regret we have not room for such a long letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 20, 1917.

THE UNITED FRONT.

Mr. Lloyd George recently pointed out in his speech in Paris that the Allies, while theoretically united in their military aims, have been of very little practical assistance to each other. Each member of the Allies has followed its own military plans, with the result that first Serbia, then Roumania, now Italy have suffered great military reverses. It is difficult truly to measure the significance of this statement, and one is inclined to believe that the Prime Minister has laid too little stress on the actual assistance given by the various Allies to each other. But no responsible statesman would have made such a statement, which might prove a very powerful weapon in the hands of our enemies, were there not some real foundation for his statements. And our own opinion is that there is. It is now recognised on all sides that the battle-front must be one, and that the military schemes must all be co-ordinated, and the forces so distributed as to present the strongest barrier to the enemy. Grave though the position of Italy is at the present moment, one is inclined to think that the price will not be too high it if brings home to the Allies the absolute necessity of pooling all military resources, and of exercising a governing control over the military plans of all the armies. It needed such a calamity as we are now witnessing to bring home this truth to the political and military leaders. But equally important is it that the Allies shall immediately make perfectly clear to each other what are their war aims. There is the greatest danger that, as the result of Germany's peace moves, the general war weariness now felt in all countries, the strong desire for peace, the debacle in Russia, the aims of the Allies as stated two years ago should be lessened. During the recent discussions in connection with the Papal Note, practically all the stress has been laid on the question of Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. Such bold and uncompromising declarations as have been made on these subjects both by statesmen of all parties and newspapers must have been received with the greatest satisfaction by the countries concerned. True, these are the most important of the Allied war aims, and as such they must be always kept definitely to the front as the very minimum on which peace will even be discussed.

But what about the other countries that have thrown in their lot with us, mainly at our invitation, and have been promised certain definite concessions? The plight of Serbia has touched the heart of the whole world, save Germany, and all she claims is perfectly consonant with the principles laid down by the Allied statesmen and strongly supported by President Wilson. Rumania entered the war as soon as the intrigues of her late ruler had been broken, and she stated that she aimed at reclaiming that part of her dominions which was populated by her own flesh and blood, now suffering under foreign dominion. Her claim must be acknowledged as perfectly just and in a line with the declared policy of the Allies. We turn to Italy, at one time ally of Germany, and we see her, after fighting with marvellous bravery and success for the reclamation of her own people, now being ridden over rough-shod by the German army. Serbia, Rumania, and Italy are fighting, not for lands belonging to others, but for that which is rightly and truly theirs, but which has been torn from them by ambitious rulers. Now, if the claims of these nations are to be satisfied, what nation is to be called upon to give up these lands? Is it not a striking fact that in every case the wrong-doer is Austria? There has long been a tendency among the people of England and France, and there is some reason for it, to say that the Austrians are not our enemies, and from time to time one hears serious proposals put forward for making a separate and easy peace with Austria as the means of breaking the power of Germany. No doubt many would welcome the opening of peace pourparlers with Austria if such a proceeding were possible, for it is certain that when once the main ally of Germany were out of the field, the end of Germany would soon come. The bait would certainly be tempting. The United States has entered the war with its usual determination, and we are confident in its power to fight to the last for the great principles that its President has laid down. Yet America is not officially at war with Austria. We have no reason to believe that among the statesmen of England, France, or the United States, there is any intention of allowing Serbia, Rumania, and Italy, to fail in obtaining the legitimate objects they have set before them, and for which they have had to suffer. There is, nevertheless, a need for a greater emphasis to be placed on this subject than has been placed of late, for unless this is done, the way will be made all the harder for the loyal subjects of these nations. The recent events in Italy have made it clear that there has been a great deal of enemy propaganda among the soldiers, and the success that has attended it shows only too clearly that the field was well prepared for the sowing. In Rumania the field was even better prepared, and from the accounts now being received from those in authority the likelihood of the enemy's success in this direction will be greater. Rumania entered the war with a definite object, the regaining of her own kindred, and the Allies definitely promised that they should receive Transylvania, providing they were successful. The tendency to leave out of question this matter is leading many to ask whether she is enduring all the horrors of war and invasion merely to regain the territory she has lost in this war. The Germans and Austrians would, without doubt, be perfectly ready to buy Rumania out of the war at this price, and not a few Rumanians would be prepared to accept it. Suppose this were done, what would be the immediate consequences? It would be difficult to imagine the condition of those loyal Rumanians who had responded to the call of M. Bratiano and his friends, to plunge the country into a war which has as yet brought only calamity on the people. It must be remembered that these men opposed the policy of the King and the strong Germanophile party, and such a situation would hand over all the powers to these pro-Germans, so that within a short time Rumania would become a partner in Germany's schemes of expansion in the East. "Political life in Serbia and Rumania," says one member of the Rumanian Senate, "would inevitably and completely swing round towards Germany; and public opinion, disillusioned and deceived, would turn fiercely against those whom it held responsible for such disasters. Indeed, this reaction would be likely to go to such lengths, that the few isolated theorists who hold that national unity could be best achieved by the union of Rumania with Austra-Hungary, might win over public opinion to themselves."

The same temptation might be effective in Serbia. The aim of the Serbians is to form a Greater Serbia and their plans seem to have met with approval among the Allies. If such a plan is definitely supported much will have been done to increase the confidence of this brave ally in their future. Above all, they do not want to come out of this turmoil and disaster a stricken people which could easily be absorbed by the greater nationalities of Germany and Austria. It is clearly against the policy as well as the principles of the Allies to allow either Rumania or Serbia to emerge from this war weaker than they entered it. Such a course would open the way for the very evils they are fighting against and which they have declared it to be the object to make impossible. "So far as Rumania is concerned, our enemies are never tired of exploiting these facts," says the same writer, "in order to convince the population which has fallen into their hands that the Allies deceived Rumania by inducing her to espouse their cause for nothing. Hesitation and suspicion might well strike root in the minds of our compatriots, when it is pointed out to them that the leading statesmen of their Allies ask nothing for Rumania save the restoration of her lost territory, with due reparation for damage sustained." Between the Austrians and the British there has never been any strong feeling of antagonism, but it is imperative that we keep in mind that in the political as well as in the military, world, we must present a united front. Save in so far as the rightful claims of our Allies are concerned, both Britain and France would be prepared to give the most honourable terms to Austria, which is generally acknowledged to be subservient to Germany, but it must be clear that "honourable terms" does not include the retention of Transylvania, which must go to Rumania, of those parts which are Serbian in nationality, of the Irreddenta, to which Italy has every claim. Until Austria is ready to accede these, there can be no possibility of peace if the Allies are to be true to each other.

CASTE AND POLITICS.

The Aryan Brotherhood Conference concluded its third sessions in Bombay last week under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh. It is rather unfortunate that the sittings of this Conference did not evoke this year as much interest as the importance of the social reform, which the Conference has been organised to secure, deserved. When the political awakening that is so hopeful a feature of the situation in the country to-day is taken into consideration, the meagreness of interest displayed in the cause for the advocacy of which the Aryan Brotherhood Conference has been called into existence, is the more surprising. It may be, however, that this is, in no small measure, due to the more or less academic character of the efforts of the organisers of this Conference. The history of the social reform movement has amply shown that no appreciable results can be expected unless organised efforts are continued from day to day to secure that no opportunity of securing the practical adhesion, wherever possible, to the resolutions passed at annual conferences, is lost. Nevertheless, the importance of annual deliberations as a means of popular education can hardly be over-emphasised,—especially during these momentous days when the popular mind is open, as it never has been before, to the influence of the ideals of a better and more rational social order.

Without entering into a futile discussion as to whether social reform should precede or follow political reform, it cannot be too emphatically stated that while we are on the eve of a great and, as we all hope, unprecedented reconstruction in the administrative system of the country, the duty of turning the searchlight inwards becomes more urgent than ever. At this time of day it is unnecessary to point out how the system of administration during the last century has constituted a great obstacle to the success of social reform or to emphasise how the injustices of the social life of the people themselves have impeded the progress of the long and weary agitation to secure reform in the administrative machinery. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Now that the labours of generations of workers in the political field are expected to bear fruit, what educated Indians of the present day have to realise, in a much more practical and adequate manner than they have done hitherto, is that true national progress in not possible so long as the life of the people as a whole is based on social injustice; that, in short, the ultimate success and efficacy of political reforms that are to come will depend on the extent to which the root-ideas of privilege and exclusiveness give way in practice to the fundamental conception of modern civilisation—equality. The caste system is the greatest obstacle in securing this end. The system, dividing as it does Hindu Society into numberless water-tight groups, on considerations that have long outlived their utility or reason, has, as Mr. Parekh said in the course of his presidential address, impeded its advance and progress and has caused immense harm to it physically, intellectually, morally and economically. A new and not less sinister danger to national progress, resulting from the tolerance with which the system has been allowed to exist, is now being brought home to us. We refer, of course, to the demand that has been and is being made to apportion political reforms on the basis of caste. It is impossible to conceive of any other demand the acceptance of which would more inexorably strike at the root of the healthy and progressive national life that all patriotic and thinking Indians long for.

It is well, therefore, that the Aryan Brotherhood Conference put on record its disapproval of the principle involved in the movement to secure special representation by separate electorates of sects and castes. As the resolution passed at the Conference concisely states, in no civilized country, where representative government has prevailed, has sect or caste of any kind been recognized for the purpose of that government and the recognition of this principle by the State in India for such purposes would be highly deterimental to the interests of the whole body politic and would have the effect of sanctioning, perpetuating and accentuating the distinctions and differences of caste, which it ought to be the aim and effort of every civilized society and State to disallow and discountenance. Hitherto the efforts to secure the mitigation of the injustice and grimness of caste distinctions, if not the abolition of caste itself, have been spasmodic and faint-hearted. Mr. Parekh said that the slow rate of progress in this direction causes anxiety and despondency in young and ardent minds and that they desire the rate of progress to be accelerated. He added that to achieve a rapid progress "We must combine, organize and work in a body with an earnestness worthy of the cause." We can only add that, if the new danger we have referred to, causes young and ardent minds to realise the imperative necessity of suiting action to conviction, the achievement will not long be delayed.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Montagu and the Congress.

Much disappointment will be caused by the Secretary of State's declining to accept the invitation of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress to attend the sessions of the Congress in Calcutta. Considering that it is the object of Mr. Montagu to acquaint himself with the state of public opinion in this country, it might have been thought that he would have grasped so valuable an opportunity as that presented during the Congress week. We have no doubt, if Mr. Montagu were master of his own movements, he would have readily fulfilled the reasonable expectations of the public in this respect.

Government and the Bose Research Institute.

The researches that are being carried out under Sir J. C. Bose have been regarded, it is stated, as of Imperial importance and, on the recommendation of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned six state scholarships for workers already trained by Sir Jagdishchandra. It is unfortunate though not quite surprising that Government should have taken such a long time in realising the obvious fact that the researches of Sir J. C. Bose are not merely of Imperial but of world importance. Better late, however, than never." And what is more welcome is that they have expressed a desire to make further grants which will be commensurate with public donations. The true test of the grants should, however, be that they should be commensurate with the dignity of the Imperial Government as well as with the duty they owe to the people to promote scientific research. Nevertheless, the expression of this desire should stimulate public generosity in securing the fruition of this great patriotic endeavour.

A Small Step in Advance.

A Government resolution just issued directs that all such City municipalities as have not yet possessed the right of electing their own presidents should now enjoy it. The Government of Bombay are to be congratulated on the decision. We trust, however, that the "concession" will not be regarded as conferring a "privilege." For the municipalities have long earned the "right" of electing their own presidents. Nor need this small concession be regarded as an excuse for delaying the real measure of reform in the sphere of local self-government of which the people have so long been kept deprived. If local self-government is to be a reality, not merely should the municipalities elect their own presidents, but the same right should be extended to District and Taluka Boards and all these bodies should be wholly elective and, co-ordinated with village panchayets, that must soon be revived, they should form a living organism of local self-government absolutely freed from the leading string of local officialdom.

The Capacity of the Masses.

In connection with Sir James Meston's recent references in his speech on self-government to the unfitness of the masses to exercise political rights, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" tells an instructive and at the present time, extremely appropriate story of an incident that occurred in Bengal in 1886. A mass meeting was held at Jhinkargachia, in the Jessore District, to protest against the Chowkidari Bill which sought to place the villagers at the tender mercies of the Chowkidar or village watch. About a lakh of people assembled. The Bill was of an intricate nature, and the Magistrate of Jessore, Mr. Tute, thought that the demonstration was the work of some educated Babus, the deluded ryots being only tools in their hands. So he attended the meeting to expose its hollowness by cross-examining the ryots, some of whom were to have taken part in the proceedings. "To his utter surprise and confusion he soon came to find out that the ignorant ryots knew more about the matter than he himself did. And he had the fairness to say so in his report, with the result that the Bill was dropped." No doubt as the "Amrita" says, some "educated Babus" engineered the movement but what they did was to educate the ryots in regard to the provisions of the Bill. The moral is obvious.

Tally Clerks' Grievances.

The grievances of the tally clerks in the temporary employ of the Bombay Port Trust do not seem to have any end. We published some time ago an appeal from these men in regard to an attempt to place them by legislation on the same level as regards conditions of service and powers of dismissal, as artisans, porters and labourers; though, almost all of them have been in the employment of the Trust for a number of years. This attempt was fortunately not persisted in and the Trust authorities, realising the genuine character of their hardships, divided this body of men into three classes, fixing varying amounts of remuneration. The main point of the grievance, namely, the placing of these men on the same liberal scale as in the case of "permanent" clerks was, however, overlooked, nor again on the distribution of these men to the various classes, has due regard been paid to merit or seniority of service, with the result that juniors, not entitled for promotion on any valid ground have been placed on the permanent list in supersession of tried and deserving seniors. In short, as the men themselves say, in their own simple manner it is not only that their rights "Are actually trampled on but a new system of promotion based on entirely new principles has been introduced at the absolute will and option of the Dock authorities and which an unconcerned and impartial eye can openly ascribe to nothing but partiality." This is not the only grievance. There are others, details of which we need not enter here. It is necessary, however, to point out that the scant manner in which the Port Trust officials seem to have treated the men's representations is as amazing as it is indefensible. After several unsuccessful attempts, these men addressed a petition to the Chairman and Trustees on August 21. This was returned to them with the instruction that it should be addressed to the Dock Manager prior to its submission to the Chairman.

Petitions Tabooed.

Accordingly, on September 27 the petition was addressed to that officer, who did not even condescend finally to acknowledge it, let alone consider it. The petitioners again approached the Chairman, who returned the requisition to the Acting Secretary of the Port Trust with the following extraordinary endorsement:

"Tell them that I decline to receive any more collective memorials for me." The Secretary sent back the petition to the Staff Supervisor with his commentary that "if any individual man on the staff has any grievance or representation to make he should make it individually to the Dock Manager." Subsequently, a circular was issued over the signature of the Deputy Manager instructing the Heads of the Departments "not to receive or submit petitions or representations." and every employee wishing to submit a petition or representation was asked "to do so separately and not in concert with others," "such applications to be couched (?) in the employee's own hand and respectful language."

"Indian Ink."

The fourth volume of "Indian Ink" is again full of interesting matter. It is appropriately devoted to topics bearing on Mesopotamia, which possess a special interest to every British subject. The volume opens with a water-colour drawing by H. E. Lady Chelmsford, illustrating one of the familiar pieces of scenery of Delhi. There are many other illustrations depicting life in India and Mesopotamia. The articles are mainly devoted to studies in Mesopotamian history, folklore and tradition and are full of humour and vivacity. The volume should make a useful and highly entertaining Christmas present.

BRITISH OCCUPY JAFFA UNOPPOSED.

FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT.

ITALIANS SWEEP ENEMY FROM FAGARE ZONE.

GEN. DUKHONIN AS CHIEF COMMANDER.

TROOPS TO PETROGRAD.

STOPPAGE OF CONVEYANCE ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

A wireless Russian official announcement says:—A notification by General Dukhonin issued in Petrograd states that he has temporarily assumed the post of the Chief Commander. He orders the stoppage of conveyance of further troops to Petrograd. Only transports connected with military operations will be permitted.

M. KERENSKY'S FAILURE

DUE TO INDECISION AND RELIANCE ON SOCIALISTS' WORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wiring on the 14th instant said:—M. Kerensky's failure is due to his indecision and reliance chiefly on words. He was constitutionally unable to face the facts, preferring to pander to the mob whose blatancy he only realised at the eleventh hour, when he apparently hoped to restore order out of chaos with a handful of Cossacks and Dragoons and a few guns.

The Maximalists had gained complete control of Petrograd by Monday. The military academies held out to the last. The Cadets resisted pluckily, but they were mercilessly slain and their bodies thrown into the canal.

FORMATION OF COMPOSITE SOCIALIST CABINET.

Indications point to the formation of a composite Socialist Cabinet with a peace platform. Maximalists claim predominance in it. The other Socialist parties are most anxious to avoid domestic bloodshed but the Maximalist extremists openly advocate internal fight to a finish.

Sir G. Buchanan and other Allied representatives are remaining in Petrograd. The British colony has hitherto been in no danger.

ENEMY'S SCARCITY OF MEN.

THE CARDINAL FACT OF THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Correspondents at the front state that the German infantry on Tuesday did not succeed in reaching our lines owing to the efficiency of our barrage. It had been stated previously that some reached our trenches.

One correspondent adds that Germany is calling up fresh classes further and further in advance of the proper date. 1919 class has adready yielded prisoners. Continuation at the present rate means boys of 15 will be fighting by the Christmas of 1918. The Germans' increasing difficulty in filling up their divisions is the cardinal fact of the war.

GERMAN SAND AND GRAVEL,

CESSATION OF TRANSIT VIA HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

Transit of German sand and gravel via Holland has temporarily ceased but otherwise the situation is not modified. The newspaper "Tyd" expresses the opinion that British geological survey with regard to pillboxes has greatly strengthened the allegations. Moreover Holland has made an imprudent concession of permitting the Germans to store winter stocks.

EXCHANGE OF STEEL AND SHIPPING.

JAPANO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT UPSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

It is officially announced that the Japano-American provisional agreement for the exchange of 175,000 tons of American steel for a quarter million tons of Japanese shipping has been upset owing to the inacceptability of America's further conditions regarding the age-limit of ships and the price per ton.

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM CO.

SHARES TO BE TRANSFERRED TO TREASURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

The "Gazette" orders transfer to the Treasury of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company's shares at the rate of £51 per hundred florins.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

FIGHTING NEAR MONCHY-LE-PREUX.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BATTLE-FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—The Lancashire troops and Highlanders made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Monchy-le-Preux taking a few prisoners. There has been reciprocal artillery activity on the battle-front. Enemy fire has been principally directed against the positions at Passchendaele, Langemarck and south of the Polygon Wood.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR GILLEMONT FARM.

ENEMY EJECTED AFTER SHARP FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—A strong raiding party this morning entered at certain points our trenches in the neighbourhood of the Gillemont Farm south-east of Epehy. We counter-attacked across the open and ejected the enemy after sharp fighting. Our trenches, south-east of Havrincourt, were raided early this morning.

ENEMY VESSELS DAMAGED AND SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

The Admiralty states that there is no further information regarding the operations in the Heligoland Bight beyond the fact that the enemy's light cruisers were chased to within thirty miles of Heligoland until they were under the protection of a battlefleet and minefields, when we retired.

An enemy light cruiser was seen to be on fire and another's machinery appeared to be damaged. An enemy minesweeper was sunk. We sustained no losses and only slight damage to ships and our casualties were slight.

FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports fairly great reciprocal artillery activity north of Chemin-des-Dames and on the right of the Meuse.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

Last night's French communiqué reported intermittent reciprocal artillery firing in the Vaudessons region and towards Schoenhotz and lively and continuous artillery activity north of Hill 344 on the right bank of the Meuse.

UNSINKABLE FRENCH SHIPS.

SHIPPING BOARD APPROVE BUILDING IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

The Shipping Board has approved France building a score of four thousand ton unsinkable ships in the United States. It is said that the only effect of the explosion of four torpedoes against the hull of a ship in the test was to destroy cargo in the area of explosion.

PARCELS FROM INDIA SUNK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The following parcels mails from India have been sunk at sea. All parcels which reached Bombay from out-stations between 2 p.m., on 12th and noon of 27th September, and all parcels posted in Bombay City from 2 p.m., on 12th to 2 p.m., on 27th September.

FIRM ITALIAN STAND.

MANY ADVANCED ELEMENTS CAPTURED.

ENEMY COMPLETELY SWEPT FROM FAGARE ZONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We completely broke up four attacks delivered with extreme violence in the direction of Zomo east of Gallio and recaptured the advanced elements in the direction of Caseramelett-Adavanti taking a hundred prisoners.

Enemy pressure between the Brenta and the Piave is increasing. After fierce resistance and brilliant counter-attacks we effected orderly withdrawal from some advanced positions.

We completely swept the enemy from the Fagare zone and repulsed an attack at Zenson further driving back the enemy in the river loop. We frustrated the attempts to cross the river elsewhere. We took on Friday and Saturday on the right bank of the Piave 1,263 prisoners.

EVACUATION OF VENICE.

REVERENTIALLY STRIPPED OF ALL ITS WEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

Reuters correspondent at Italian Headquarters furnishes picturesque particulars of the evacuation of Venice by the civilians and of the removal of priceless belongings.

He says:—The Knights of Malta brought hospital trains to transport the old and infirm to the southern havens. The menaced city is being reverently stripped of its wealth of classic bronzes, marbles, mosaics and ironwork which has long been the admiration of the civilised world. These tresures are being tenderly removed to the Michel Angelo Museum in the baths of Diocletian at Rome. They include the famous gilded bronze horses which surmounted the principal portal of Saint Marks. Each is five feet high and weighs over four tons. Also the famous equestrian statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni which Ruskin described as the most glorious work of sculpture extant.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Strong Italian forces made a fruitless attempt to recapture the heights north-east of Asiago.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE INTO ITALY.

STATEMENT OF OBJECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Frankfuerter Zeitung" says, the object of the advance into Italy was to attract an important part of the Entente's strength and to upset the Allies' plans including those of America for 1918.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI'S EXHORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Signor Giolitti made a speech in the Chamber declaring that every citizen must be ready for any sacrifice.

The "Times" correspondent at the Italian headquarters says that delegates have visited the danger spot and exhorted men to fight to the last. While one was speaking, the scream of a woman in a captured village was borne across the men were most affected and wished to attack immediately Portion of the second army which was at the reorganising camp struck with the communication determined to leave and marched straight to the front.

An Associated Press message from Rangoon says:—The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has intimated the Rangoon Commissioner of Police of a reward of Rs. 1,500 being offered for the arrest of Probodh Chandra Das Gupta alias Benoy who escaped from the internment camp at Calcutta. He is described as a dangerous man belonging to the revolutionary party in Bengal.

On Sunday evening a largely attended meeting was held in Bangalore city under the presidency of the Rao Bahadur B. P. Annaswamy Mudaliar when the representatives of non-Brahmin communities in the State took part and urged for communal representation on public bodies in the State.

JAFFA OCCUPIED.

WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

ENEMY RETIREMENT NORTHWARD CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—Australian and New Zealand mounted troops on Saturday occupied Jaffa without opposition. The enemy appears to be continuing his retirement northward.

PACIFIST DEMONSTRATION AT ZURICH.

FOUR KILLED AND MANY INJURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

Four people were killed and many injured in a conflict between the police and 2,000 pacifists on Saturday evening. Troops were called out and fired blank ammunition. Order was restored on Sunday morning.

CHINESE CABINET.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

The Cabinet has withdrawn its resignation as the result of a conference with the President at which it was decided to continue the military suppression of the Hunan rebels.

Y. M. C. A. HUT FOR JERUSALEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

Sir Arthur Yapp, speaking at Glasgow, announced that he had just received a cable requesting him to be ready with a Y. M. C. A. hut for Jerusalem.

PALGHAT COLLEGE INCIDENT

PUNISHMENT TO STRIKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The Registrar, University of Madras, has issued the following to the press in view of the inaccurate and incomplete statements appearing in the press as to the punishment inflicted by the Syndicate upon the students concerned in the recent disturbances at the Victoria College, Palghat:—"I am directed by the Vice-Chancellor to State that these punishments are as follows:—

(1) "Three students have been permanently debarred from appearing at any examination of this University.

(2) "One hundred and one students reported (a) as having been expelled for going on strike and refusing to return to the College by the time specified, or (b) as having been expelled for misconduct in connection with a pledge and refusing to tender apology, or (c) as having had their names removed from the college rolls for continued absence without leave, have been debarred from appearing at the Intermediate Examination in Arts, in the case of those in the second class before the year 1919, and in the case of those in the junior class before the year 1920, subject to the possibility of reconsideration in the event of the Principal of the Victoria College, Palghat, making a recommendation on behalf of any of these students on the ground of subsequent irreproachable conduct.

(3) "Cases of eight students expelled from the College and not permitted to return are still under consideration."

CO-OPERATION IN THE DHOND PETA.

At the close of the Divali holidays a small conference of the Co-operative Societies in the Dhond Peta of the Poona District was held on 17th November, 1917, under the presidency of Mr. V. H. Gonnehalli, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Central Division. Twelve Societies were represented and nearly 1,000 people from the neighbouring villages attended.

Mr. Navale, who had organised the Conference, gave a short account of the progress of Co-operation in the Peta during the last three years. The first Co-operative Society was started at Yewat in 1914 while there had at present been 15 Societies in the Peta—12 agricultural credit, one urban credit, one cattle-breeding and one implement. The capital of these Societies is nearly Rs. 50,000 and the memberships 700. The president and several speakers addressed the conference on subjects connected with co-operation and agriculture.

UNITY OF PLAN AMONG ALLIES.

CLOSEST CO-OPERATION OF U. S.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO COL. HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Nov. 19.

Reuters learns that President Wilson has cabled to Colonel House, Chief of the American Mission in Europe that the United States consider unity of plan and control between all the Allies and the United States is essential in order to secure permanent peace and to use to the best advantage the great resources of the United States. President Wilson has requested Colonel House to confer with the Allies with a view to achieving the closest co-operation.

CHANGSUN TO BE EXILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 20.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking says Changhsun will be exiled.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN ARABIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

"The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent write on 21st October:—The news from Arabia show that the King of Hedjaz is not remaining idle. Arab forces have lately attacked the Hedjiz railway at divers points and have wrought considerable destruction which should materially effect communications between Medina and Maau..

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

An important and interesting innovation has recently been made in the realm of local government by the creation of what are to be known as village councils of which council of ministers has approved. The newly formed village councils since they will be instituted in every village applying for what one may perhaps call charter marks further decentralisation of the municipal administration of the country and enables villagers themselves to take a part in municipal affairs of their locality. These councils will receive no subvention from state and will be entirely self-supporting and their functions will be to look after the hygiene of their particular village and generally superintend and initiate any improvements which it may be possible to make there. This new extension of local government has been very well received by the press and the educated classes and it is considered that it will prove very popular amongst villages.

"OUR DAY."

The Assistant Secretary of "Our Day" committee writes: Now that less than a month remains before "Our Day" is celebrated throughout India on the 12th December it will doubtless interest the public to know how some of the arrangements are progressing.

As soon as it was decided in the Presidencies and Provinces that a "Flag Day" should play an important part in the celebrations of "Our Day." five million small Union Jack button-hole flags were ordered from England by the Executive Committee, and the various "Our Day" centres were requested to indent for the number they required. Indents for the first five million were received so quickly that another five million were ordered, and this second consignment has now also been allotted. The first shipment has already been received, and is being distributed by the Red Cross authorities in Bombay, but the second consignment is not expected in Bombay till the 3rd December.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has sent her Excellency Lady Chelmsford a large number of gifts of various kinds for Lucky Bags in India and these are being distributed to various centres for Lucky Bags and Sales during the next few days. These gifts have been brought out to India by the Secretary of State.

The "Our Day," Postal Seals are now on sale through the courtesy of the Director-General of Post Offices at all the principal Post Offices in India and Burma from 13th November to 15th January, both days inclusive.

The public are invited to purchase these seals and use them freely during the next few weeks, and it has been suggested that on the 12th December every individual should be induced to use an "Our Day," postal seal on all letters.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS NEAR MONCHY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 20.

A British communiqué says:—Enemy artillery was active during the night.

The Scottish and Warwickshire troops carried out successful raids in the neighbourhood of Monchy-le-Preux and Greenland Hill, northward of Roeux.

RESOLUTE ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 20.

A semi-official statement says:—The most noteworthy event of the day was the more resolute Italian resistance which even enforced the phase of a counter-attack, assisted by reinforcements which are now taking part in determined resistance to the Austrians' and Germans' concentric movement in the mountains.

The enemy is making his principal effort between the Brenta and the Piave because if he breaks the Italian centre he can take the right wing in the reverse, but notwithstanding the importance of the line covering Treviso and Venice, the whole interest of the battle is centred in the mountain mass of Settecommuni, dominating the Bassano plain.

ENEMY EFFORT ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters telegraphing last night said:—Owing to the strength of enemy effort which was supported by constant reinforcements in men and artillery, it was probable that the Italians would, for the present, only be able to delay the invasion, but they would thus gain time enabling preparations to be made for a counter-offensive. The abandonment of the Piave might be a painful necessity leading to the successful accomplishment of these preparations.

IMPORTANCE OF PARIS CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF JAPANESE MILITARY AID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 20.

A telegram to the "Times" from Tokio says the Minister of Finance, speaking at Osaka, said a Japanese expedition to Europe was impossible.

It is understood that the Government attaches the greatest importance to the Paris conference in view of the probability of the question of Japanese military aid arising.

JAPAN'S REPRESENTATION AT PARIS CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 20.

A telegram from Tokio says Japan will be represented at the Paris conference by ambassadors and naval and military attaches in London and Paris.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES.

PROBLEM OF SINGLE COMMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Nov. 20.

The Military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" denies that Mr. Lloyd George attempted last winter to place the British army under the command of General Nivelle. He says that General Nivelle in January proposed that the British and French should pool their reserves for a tremendous blow at the German centre, professing readiness to serve under a British generalissimo. The proposals, after much waste of time, were partially accepted at the Calais conference, but were never carried out.

The problem of single command for the British and French armies is most difficult, but must now be solved. The only way of securing universal agreement on the subject of single command is by a free interchange of information of ideas of military leaders in the Supreme War Council.

PROBABLE DATE OF WAR COUNCIL MEETING.

The "Daily Chronicle" says:—The critics who are pursuing disruptive tactics will be disappointed in to-day's debate. Nothing sensational, certainly not a crisis need be expected. Although the agreement as read by Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons did not mention the fact that there would be an allied naval staff also sitting at Versailles co-operating with the military staff, the first meeting of the War Council will probably be held next week.

DEATH OF SIR C. HOLROYD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Nov. 20.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Holroyd.

SAFEGUARDING OF MOSLEM INTERESTS.

REPRESENTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

FIVE DEPUTATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

Five deputations waited upon the Viceroy and the Secretary of State this morning which were received in the presence of Mr. C. H. Roberts, M.P., Lord Donoughmore, Sir William Vincent, and Mr. B. N. Basu.

U. P. MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The Address of the United Provinces Provincial Moslem League was read by the Hon. Syed Alay Nabi who thanked his Majesty's Government for the acceptance of the Viceroy's invitation to the Secretary of State to visit India and expressed gratitude for the declaration made by him (Secretary of State) in the House of Commons on 20th August last. He hoped that the scheme formulated by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League which his League fully supported would receive the careful consideration of the Government. He would, however, like to lay the greatest possible stress on the following proviso of the above scheme:—Provided further that no rule, by-law, or resolution, introduced by a non-official member affecting one or the other community, which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the Legislative Council concerned, shall be proceeded with if two-thirds of the members of that community in the particular council, imperial or provincial, oppose the bill or any clause thereof or the resolution.

He also emphasised that safeguards provided for the protection of Moslem interests should not be disregarded and claimed special consideration for the following:—"That the assurance already given by the Government of his Majesty that the sanctity and integrity of our holy places should be maintained and shall be fully adhered to under all circumstances, that on all the district boards and other local bodies the Mussulmans should be represented to the extent of at least 40 p.c. of the total seats by a separate electorate, and a proviso added to the following effect in the rules of business that the Mussulmans should be represented in the University to the same extension as they do in the provincial legislative council by the Congress-League scheme of reforms that the rules be so framed as to admit of adequate representation of the Mussulmans in the public services of these provinces, that an executive council be established in these provinces and at least one of its members should be a Mussulman, that the Urdu language commonly in use in courts in educational institutions and public offices in these provinces should continue to be so used both in point of language and script, that the Mussulmans should be afforded facilities, protection and help in the observance and performance of their religious ceremonies rites and usages on the occasion of Bakr-Id, Muharrum, etc. without any restriction or hindrance on behalf of any official or community."

ANOTHER MUSLIM DEPUTATION.

The second deputation was of the representatives of Majlis Mufid-ul-Islam, Lucknow, and Anjumani Islamia, Saharanpur, whose addresses were read by Dr. Naziruddin and Mr. Niar Mahmad Khan respectively. The former represented the Ulamas of India and claimed such rights which were not at present enjoyed by them, and which were of vital importance for their communal existence. The address laid special stress on the following for consideration:—

(a) The Mussulmans of India should be allowed to enjoy complete religious freedom and that at no time and in no wise their religious rites and usages should be interfered with by the Government.

(b) That, in legislation regard should always be had that no enactment or law affecting the Mussulmans of India should be contrary to the Islamic principles or law.

(c) All cases and disputes relating to the religious rights of the Mussulmans of India, for instance, marriage, divorce, succession, Waqf, pre-emption, etc., should be decided in accordance with the laws of Islam by such Muslim judicial officials who may possess the knowledge of such laws and that the recognised Alim or Mushtahid of each sections as the case may be should have the power of revision over those decisions as has been the practice in the time of the East India Company.

(d) Other religious communities of India should not be permitted to make a departure from the customs and usages hitherto adopted by them in the performance of their religious rites affecting the Mussulmans of India and that they should have no right to interfere wtih or obstruct the exercise of our customary and prevalent religious rites. Drinking and fornication should be declared crimes against the Mussulmans.

(e) The Government and its Allies should, as promised, respect the sanctity of the Muslim holy places under all circumstances, and that they should be kept immune from the ravages of the war.

SAHARANPUR ANJUMANI ISLAMIA.

The address of the Anjumani Islamia, Saharanpur, made the following suggestion:

(a) Extension of the legislative councils, provincial and imperial, on the lines of separate electorates maintaining a perfect equilibrium of forces between Hindus (including all sub-classes) and Mahomedans and increasing the proportion of non-official representation.

(b) Giving more seats of Indians (Hindus and Mahomedans in equal shares) in the executive councils, both provincial and imperial, the proportion of Indian and non-Indian members being made equal.

(c) Throwing open to qualified Indians all high posts in the Government inferior to that of the Lieutenant-Governor and admitting Hindus and Mahomedans to them in equal numbers.

(d) Permitting Indians to volunteer in the Army, exempting all revenue and income-tax payers and graduates of universities from the operation of the Arms Act, holding simultaneous examinations for the I.C.S. in India.

(e) Safeguarding the interests of this important miniority of ours by disregarding the criterion of numerical strength at the time of granting political concessions and thus keeping the Muslims and Hindus in equal proportion in all the councils and higher grades of service. In conclusion Mr. Maiz Mahomed Khan said that his Association honestly believed that reforms proposed by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League were positively ruinous to the cause of the Mussulmans because of its hopelessly inadequate provision for safe-guarding Moslem interests. He asked for the special protection of Mahomedan interests which were in danger of being swamped by those of the Hindus.

MAULVIS OF DEOBAND.

The address of the Maulvis of Deoband who claimed to be the spiritual heads of the Moslem community in India claimed:

(1) That all matters where the parties may be Mussalmans be decided according to the personal law (Mahomedan Law) by Mahomedan courts presided over by the Qazis and Muftis, and such courts may be established in India for the above in accordance with the Mahomedan law. on (2) The preservation and protection of Waqfs, Mosques, places of worship, grave yards etc. of Mahomedans should be under the charge of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and carried out according to the Mahomedan Law. (3) No act of legislature infringing the Mahomedan religion or in any way interfering with it on any subject should ever be passed. (4) A separate department be established under a Sheik-ul-Islam appointed by the election from Ulamas, the representatives of every other Mahomedan sect be elected as members of this committee and these members be entrusted with the supervision of work under them (5) religious matters, cases and suits in which Mahomedans and other nationalities may be concerned to be decided by mixed courts composed of Mahomedans and the members of that community. (6) Full liberty be granted to religious education and no law be enforced that might place obstacles in its way. (7) The liploma holders of religious schools of instruction be admitted in service in departments most fitted to them and (8) A special annual grant-in-aid should be given by the Government for religious education.

U. P. MUSLIM DEFENCE ASSOCIATION

The last deputation to-day was presented by the Muslim Defence Association of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, whose address was read by Mr. Alim-l-Ahmad, Honorary Secretary. After welcoming Mr. Montagu, he said that the system of purely territorial electorates was not suited to India, and his association was in full accord with Lord Islington's remark that in India franchise must in the main, be based on communal lines. He suggested three cardinal principles which should form the basis and ground-work of the new reforms: firstly, the permanence and stability of the British connection and the moderating and adjusting influence of the British Government in India must be maintained, secondly, the new scheme of reforms should be the natural and logical development of the Morley-Minto scheme, but changes which are not suited to the political progress of India and which have hitherto been made should be scrupulously avoided; thirdly, while satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the Indians, the new scheme should safeguard the separate communal interests of the Indian Muslims, and their position should be secured against the possible onslaught of the rival communities.

A separate scheme of reforms was submitted by the Defence Association dealing with the constitution of provincial and imperial legislative councils and demanding that the council of the Secretary of State should be abolished, and in its place he should be assisted by three under-secretaries, two of whom should be Indians, one being always a Mahomedan.

The Viceroy thanked all the deputations and assured the members that the contents of the addresses would receive the careful consideration of himself and the Secretary of State.

INTERVIEWS.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted interviews to the following gentlemen to-day:—The Hon. Mr. Saiyad Alay Nabi, Mr. Naziruddin Hasan, Mr. Tasudduq Ahmad representing the United Provinces Muslim League, Shams-ul-Ulma Maulana Hafiz, Mahomed Ahmad Maulvi Habibur Rahman and Maulvi Zahur Ali representing Deoband Maulvis. Maulvi Salamat Ullah, Khan Bahadur Silamat Hussain and Maulvi Aga Hussain representing Majlis Muid-ul-Islam. Hon. Nawab Muhammad Muzammilulla Khan, Saiyed Abdul Rauf Khan Bahadur, Mr. Ibni Ahmad Nawab Ahmad Said Khan, Shaikh Abdullah representing the United Provinces Muslim Defence Association. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Ahmad Imam of Juma Masjid Delhi, Dr. Shuja-ud-Din. Aga Muhammad Safdar Mahsin Shah, representing the Punjab Provincial Muslim League.

PARSI DEPUTATION.

REPUDIATED BY THE JAM-E-JAMSHED

The following is an abridged translation of a leader in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" under the heading "What does all this bustle mean?"

To-day we wish to speak clearly about a certain memorial that has been drafted and signed by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy and some of his Parsi colleagues under the leadership of the former, who is going to lead a deputation of 10 persons to Lord Montagu. For some months past whispers of some such meeting reached our ears, but we kept silent in the absence of particulars. We refrained from making any comments as everything was wrapped in obscurity. Now the cat is out of the bag. Thinking that in this vital political matter divisions spelt disaster, after some stiff-necked gentlemen having refused to call an Anjuman meeting, through the respected Trustees, a middle course was resorted to, viz., of calling a joint conference of some orthodox gentlemen and some of the "Reformed Party" (the Sootharakiyas) where its deliberations were carried on under closed doors. They there resolved to convene a meeting of the Parsis in the name of the Zoroastrian Association where it was arranged that the "Reformers" should shed the lustre of their presence with big pugris on their pates, and there get the sanction of the so-called "Meeting of the Parsi Community" to send in the petition to Lord Montagu. Fortunately the good sense of the persons connected with the Zoroastrian Association has prevailed, and they have refrained from taking this suicidal step.

When the first mutterings of protest against this dangerous step were first heard, another yarn came forth that "the Zoroastrian Association was not going to call Anjuman meeting" but they wanted to call a meeting of the "Parsi Community," as if these two meant different things! We do not desire to rake up old sores, but it is all to the good that the far-sighted gentlemen of the Zoroastrian Association saw their mistake and have refrained from taking a step calculated to curtail the power of the Trustees, and to re-sow the seeds of disunion in the community.

But before the Parsis could muster strength to understand what all this meant, we heard from a reliable source that the said memorial was not to be sent through the Parsi Community or the Parsi Anjuman but that it has been arranged to mention clearly in the petition that the views expressed therein are those of Sir Jamsetji and those of his way of thinking, but not the political views of the whole community. If that be so, if some men take it into their heads to submit a petition in their own names, they are quite welcome, but we are led to doubt the veracity of the statement on reading the following short passage in the "Times of India":—

"The following memorial is to be presented by Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., and other Parsis, on behalf of their community, H. E. the Viceroy and the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India."

The thin end of the wedge has been driven nicely leading the English officials to believe that the memorial was presented "On Behalf of the Community." Let us make it clear *this memorial is not the memorial of the Parsi Community*" which has nothing to do with it, as it has not been consulted prior the petition being drafted. By such announcement in English papers, if they hope to mislead Mr. Montagu and British officials we shall have to raise our voice and take steps to place the true facts before the public. Our sole objection is that the community had nothing to do with the petition, as the community as well its recognised Trustees have not been consulted.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon dined with the Hon. Sir Basil Scott on Sunday evening.

The Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas has arrived at Government House.

H. E. the Viceroy gave Rs. 5,000 and Lady Chelmsford Rs. 1,000 to the "Our Day" fund.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces accompanied by Mr. C. W. Gwyne, Private Secretary and Sir Edward Gait, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa accompanied by Mr. J. C. B. Drake, Private Secretary arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, yesterday morning as the guests of their Excellencies.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

BANQUETS, CONFERENCES AND DEPUTATIONS.

MR. HAILEY AND COL. BEADON AGAIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

It has been a fortnight of banquets, parties, conferences, public meetings, and deputations. The Chiefs' Conference ended with a banquet, and polemics degenerated into post-prandial log-rolling and vaticinations—even Sir James Meston failed to resist the temptation of oracular demonstration although the millenium remained as illusory an ideal as ever. The salient feature of the banquet, given by the Chiefs, of which glowing accounts have appeared in the press (by the way it was a right royal feast, costing about Rs. 150 per head!) as far as the Delhi people were concerned was no better than a most serious lapse of manners on the part of the managers of the banquet. European school-masters, piece-goods merchants and even lesser fry were invited to partake of the princely hospitality of the Chiefs, but *not* one of the Delhi *raises*, men of importance with whom some of the Chiefs were staying as guests received an invitation card. The omission, it was afterwards explained, was due to the fact that the Jam of Navanagar who was in charge of the function being a stranger to Delhi had entrusted the management to the Hon. Mr. Hailey, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi (who does not seem to be content, with the fame he has already won) and the Jam Sahib had to go by the Chief Commissioner's recommendations. Whatever may be said about the C. C.'s partiality in failing to bid a single Delhi rais, or anybody else worthy of the honour which any Tom, Dick, or Harry received at the C. C.'s hands, we cannot absolve the Jam Sahib of the lack of propriety he evinced in not seeing that at least some of those Indian Raises of Delhi were invited, to whom some of the leading Chiefs are deeply and variously indebted. The Chiefs, most of those who were hosts of the feast, have time and again received generous hospitality from us, and if for no other reason at least for reciprocating our hospitality, they may have betrayed less limitation of good manners. As for the share Mr. Hailey had in the deliberate omission of certain names of the invitees, one wonders by what appellation it may be designated! If it was not a serious lapse of manners, it was something less tolerable than that.

The Chiefs' Week.

The Chiefs' week, including the Conference and the Banquet, passed off with much *eclat*, but fairly barrenly. Some Chiefs granted private interviews to certain persons and gave every satisfaction to their interviewers—furnishing remarkable proofs of the widening of their political horizon. The interviews being private, the subject-matter cannot be committed to paper, but the outer world may rest assured that all the Princes and Chiefs are not the unenlightened autocrats they are commonly believed to be. Some of them are as wideawake and hold as advanced political views as any of the most radical of Indian Nationalists. One really wonders at the amazing revolutionaries of the usual rajamentality. If you need some of them without knowing their exact position, they would strike you as red-hot Radicals or even Socialists. No wonder the British Government is anxious to find some workable constitution for all the States of India, so that the most advanced of them may not go ahead of British India—in the matter of primary and compulsory education. Some of them are already in advance of our ante-diluvian educational system.

Prohibition of Public Meetings.

While Chiefs were displaying their brilliant colours in the Council Chamber or the Banquet hall, the public of Delhi were busy holding meetings in order to hear dissertations on Congress-League Reforms and kindred subject. But as was pointed out in the previous report, the prohibitory order of Colonel Beadon is, despite his assurances to the contrary, having the objectionable effect the public believe, it was intended for. The application of the H. R. League for a license after lying with the Superintendent of Police for 4 days succeeded in receiving that Official's attention, and he issued the required license with the proviso that *only* the speakers named in the application were to address the meeting (although even the original orders of the D. C. omits that restriction) *and* the meeting must end by dusk. Now everybody knows in Delhi that the public do not assemble in any appreciable number, before dusk, for the mere reason that they cannot get away from their business or offices before that. Further the S. P. was not authorised by the order of the D. C. to impose any such prohibitory restriction; but he was pleased to exceed the authority, with which he was armed Virtually public meetings in public places have been stopped. The responsible people are thinking of testing the validity of the original order as well as any further restriction which the S. P. may in future be pleased to impose upon our freedom of action. But meanwhile we have to content ourselves with transferring our platform to a private *Dharamsala*, where the excessive vigilence of the C. I. D. is the only nuisance to which we are officially subjected.

Public Meeting for Ali Brothers.

A public meeting was held at the above place the other day to protest against the Government's final reply to Mrs. Besant regarding the Ali brothers and to demand the latter's release at an early date. The principal speakers were Rai Saheb Pearey Lal, Pleader, the President of the Indian Association, Delhi, Mr. M. Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. Abdur Rahman, Pleader, Mr. Asaf Ali proposed the first resolution demanding the release and after dwelling on the unjust and unstatesmanlike action of the Government in delaying the release of the two brothers at a time when the Mahomedan Community stands most in need of them, protested their absolute innocence and finally challenged the Government to produce any evidence, worth the name, of the guilt with which their fair name is besmirched, and in consequence of which they are detained in a far-way place of undeserved exile. Mr. Mohamed Ali's only fault, he said, was his remarkable candour in public matters, which seemed to have brought upon his devoted head the wrath of those who suffered by his excessive frankness. But anyone who accused him of any ulterior designs against the Government, judging either by his past carrer or his repute or actual conduct after the outbreak of the war did him and his own intelligence gross injustice. Mr. Mohamed Ali, according to the speaker, is one of those incorrigible incapables whom their unrestrainable outspokenness incapacitates for any ulterior or other designs. In the end he emphatically demanded the release of the two brothers. Rai Sahib Peareylal objected to internments on principle, since the Defence of India Act took away all the right of defence from the accused. It was not the release of any particular individual that he demanded, but a general release of all interned. Mr. Abdur Rahman chiefly dwelt on the legal side of the operation of the Defence of India Act and also on the merits of the two brothers. He recommended the release of Azad, Hasrat, Arjun Lal Sethi and Raja of Kharwa also, even as Mr. Asaf Ali had done.

Mr. Montagu and Deputations.

We came to know of Mr. Montagu's arrival some days before he landed at Bombay. But he arrived here on the morning of the 11th instant all so quietly that even the Police officials' inordinate curiosity failed to elicit any definite information regarding the exact time or place of his arrival. While the guns of the Fort and Salemgarh boomed salutes to the Chiefs both at their arrival and departure for a week or so, not a gunshot announced the arrival of the "Vizir-i-Hind." It is known for certain that the people had made preparations to accord the Secretary of State the heartiest welcome they are capable of, but the inscrutable mysteriousness of the official world deprived them of all possibility of providing any ocular demonstration of the deep enthusiasm they feel for the *Vizir*. Nothing, however, is so fruitful of rumours in India as any attempt at concealment of only the most ordinary incident of life. Accordingly a whirlwind of the absurdest rumours began to rage, but about the sagest and the most remarkable of them, which deserves mention here, was which said that Mr. Montagu was coming straight from Mesopotamia, being, pursued by an enemy airship or aeroplane, to avoid which it was necessary not to let his identity be revealed. Another and an equally choice one attributed the mysteriousness of the "Viziri-i-Hind's" arrival to the apprehension of Anglo-Indian designs of violence.

The first deputation to wait on his Excellency the Viceroy and the right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu was that of the members of the Indian Association of Delhi. The distinction was a significant one. The deputation waited on the distinguished representative of the British Raj at 10-30 this morning. A description of the ceremony will not be out of place here.

How the Deputation was Received.

The members of the deputation, 12 in all, drove in three motor cars, all of which were held up by some Indian policemen right before the entrance to the Viceregal Lodge, where the Secretary of State and his party are staying. Then an English inspector of Police, fresh from England (officers of the London Police seem to have come out with the S. S.——came along and informed the deputation that they were a little too early, but might go and make themselves comfortable in the waiting-room (a *shamiana* pitched in the grounds of the circuit house for the purpose). They went and seated themselves in the waiting-room, whereupon another English inspector of police came and politely invited the members of the deputation to make themselves at home. At about ten minutes before the appointed time came running the special officer in charge of the ceremonies, a sallowfaced bureaucrat rather overworked by his looks, and addressing himself to nobody said "Are you all here?" They were all there, but one. "Well, I may tell you the precedure"——"which of you is going to read the address?" (That must be, it seems, the height of politeness to which the bureaucrat could rise; for he seemed perfectly capable of relapsing into anything but better manners than that). However the procedure was detailed, which consisted of the members of the deputation going into another *shamiana*, erected for the specific purpose of receiving all the deputations, taking their seats on the chairs provided for them, and rising on the announcement of the Viceroy and the Vizir, the presentation to his Excellency the Viceroy of the Reader of the address, the rising and bowing to H. E. of the Reader and the reading of the address. Finally, a formal reply by His Excellency the presentation of the members of the deputation and exeunt the Secretary of State and party by the back-exit and the deputation by the front-exit! Every detail of the procedure was accordingly adhered to. The Viceroy and the Vizir sat in the centre, Mr. Basu and Sir James DuBoulay on one hand and Mr. Ch. Roberts M.P. and Lord Donoughmore on the other. The Secretary of State made a note or two of the address while it was being read. Both the central figures looked grave at first, but both Mr. Basu and Mr. Roberts punctuated the address by smiles (of approval presumably), Mr. Montagu once by lifting of his ample brows, and the Viceroy once or twice by looking at the Reader over his spectacles.

Then followed the Viceroy's reply, it was significantly laconic and to the point.

Opinions of the Day.

A Charge against Mr. Montagu.

"The Leader."—One aspect of the furious criticism to which Mr. Montagu is still being subjected in quarters notoriously unfriendly to Indian political advancement, deserves more attention than it has received. The gravamen of the charge, as we understand it, is that at the instance of the Secretary of State the Government of India interfered with the discretion of the Government of Madras. Has it never struck the critics that their position is a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole constitution? Is it the Goverament of India's duty to act as superior authority over the Government of Madras, or is it not? And what for does the Secretary of State exist and is paid by India if not to do his duty as the highest executive authority? If in the name of prestige every local Government is to be attacked whenever it overrides the wishes or views of district officers, and if in like manner every superior authority is to be vilified because it is not always satisfied of the infallibility of a local Government, why then, the cost as well as the complexity of administration can be enormously reduced by the simple process of abolishing divisional commissioners, boards of revenue, local Governments, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and of investing the magistrate and collector of a district with supreme authority.

Fitness for Self-Government.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri at Special Sind Conference.—The plea of Anglo-Indian imperialists that Indians are not yet fit for self-government reminds us of a political school of Germans who are never tired of telling their own people that Germans are not a "political" nation and that therefore, they are not to be trusted with self-government! India, we are similarly told is not a "political" nation; some would have us believe that India is too spiritual to be trusted with self-government! Yet India has helped England in the War with men and materials and money in a measure which has been the wonder and admiration of Germany and the British Empire. If ideal fitness is to be an essential pre-condition of self-goverament, we are afraid no nation on the earth can claim autonomy. The struggle between capital and labour is still an undesirable element in the national life of England; the Upper Chamber long strangled the voice of the Commons; but not on this account was England regarded as unfit for Government by popular control; why, even so late as 1832 England was far from having the equipment of that ideal fitness which India's critics insist upon as essential to self-government. Before the Reform Bill was passed, over 60 p.c. of the members of the House of Commons were practically appointed by peers and other gentlemen of influence and riches; 300 members were returned by only 160 men and one place returned 2 members though it had not a single inhabitant! The list of political abuses in the pre-Reform Bill period is a long one; but the political situation improved after this great Bill was passed making the voice of the Parliament the voice of the People. Exercise of self-government itself is the best training school for fitness for self-government. And it is no wonder that some of the great administrators of Indian States such as Mysore and Baroda have achieved splendid results.

CALCUTTA INDO-EUROPEAN SCHEME.

FULL TEXT OF ADDRESS TO BE ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

With reference to the recent conferences of Europeans and Indians in Bengal and the draft memorial prepared by them, a report of which was wired on Saturday, we have been requested to issue the following statement:—"A quite correct and authorised version of the joint address of Europeans and Indians to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will be published as soon as it can be printed, that is to say, to-morrow (Tuesday, November 20th). It is hoped that leading newspapers will be able to print the full text, but the address will be obtainable in a pamphlet from the bookstalls of Messrs. Wheeler and Higginbotham as soon as it can be distributed from Calcutta. We had meant to have invited a number of other gentlemen to sign before publishing the address and had intended to invite signatures publicly, but the premature publication of the incomplete copy of agreement has obliged us to publish a correct version with the signatures already attached, forthwith as the reference to Mahomedans' and landholders' interests was omitted from the version published. Application for the address should be made to Wheelers or Higginbothams or direct to the printers, the Baptist Mission Press, 41 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta."

"HERALD OF THE GOLDEN AGE."

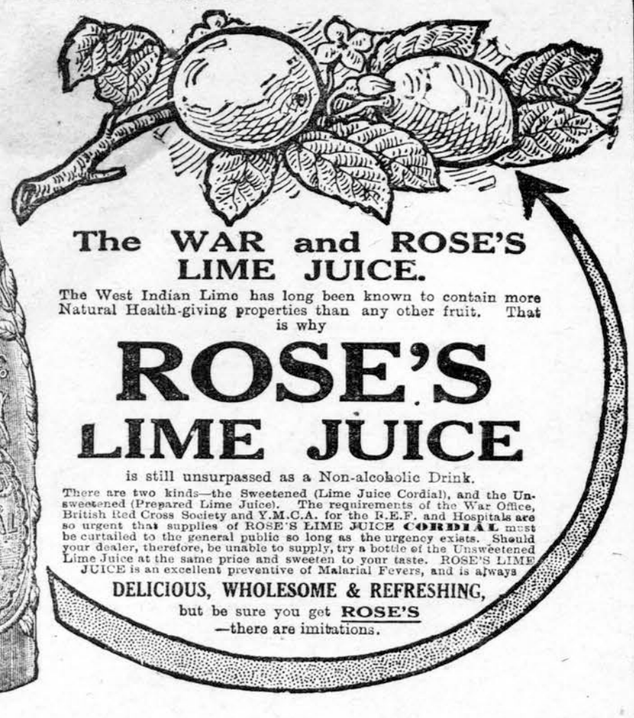
We are asked to state that free copies of "The Herald of the Golden Age" will be sent to any address: *Post-free* on application to, K. H. Taleyarkhan, 321, Main Street, Poona.

"The points raised in your address will receive due consideration."

Three other deputation's were received to-day:—(1) the Punjab Provincial Moslem League (2) Malik Umar Mayat Khans, consisting of the landholders of the Punjab (3) the Ahmadiyah Community—the followers of the promised Messiah.

Rai Sahib Pearcy Lal and Dr. Ansari were deputed to interview the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and his party. The interview was private.

Lord Donoughmore and Mr. Charles Roberts are reported to show much solicitude, and are open to private interviews. I shall say more after interviewing them.



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27-8-17

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OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED.

Decaying and distorted teeth permit cavities and crevices, favoring the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP UNDISTURBED, and, having a direct and inviting entrance to the stomach and intestines cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally and the vulnerable organs particularly.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many reflex and obscure nerve disturbances. Affections of the eyes and ears have also been traced to irritations and infections resulting from diseased and misplaced teeth and unhealthy gums. Headache, neuralgia in all parts of the body, and especially in the face, and some forms of insanity have been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth. Teeth have three principal functions:

1. To thoroughly masticate the food.
2. To preserve the contour of the face.
3. To assist articulation of sound.

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COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

CONDEMNED AT BELGAUM MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 19.

Mr. Bamangaonkar, a prominent Lingayat Congressman of Amraoti, addressed here a large meeting, consisting of merchants and others of all communities on self-government and communal representation. The lecturer showed convincingly how communal representation was undesirable, impracticable and not to the best interests of the country. He exposed the hollowness and selfishness of those that were pretending to be leaders of the non-Brahmin movement opposing the self-government agitation. He maintained it was non-Brahmin communities in general and Lingayats in particular that would more be benefited by the immediate grant of self-government than the advanced communities. Finally he warned the audience that interested persons were taking advantage of the ignorance of the masses for their personal ends and asked them to show no quarter for such persons.

Mr. Lad, a leading Maharatta gentleman, who followed, entirely associated himself with the lecturer's views and told that the All-India Maharatta Conference accepted the Congress-League scheme unconditionally.

The President, Mr. Yeshwantrao Ankle, a Jain graduate, asked the audience to consider the lecturer's views and exhorted them to support the agitation for self-government and give up the unwise cry of communal representation.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi, while thanking the lecturer and the President, made clear how the legislative councils were not concerned with caste questions.

When the President asked whether any supported communal representation, none came forward, the audience enthusiastically upholding the lecturer's and President's views.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve:—Cavalry Branch:—To be Lieutenants, W. G. Dickinson. To be Second-Lieutenants T. G. Rutherford, P. B. Hudson, D. S. Fraser.

Infantry Branch:—To be Captain; A. D. Buzzard; To be Lieutenants:—G. H. Smith J. Drury; To be Second-Lieutenants:—L. Hulbert, G. I. Hawey Kelly, E. W. K. Green, R. J. Hallahan, F. H. Dracott, A. Johnson, A. W. Robinson, V. R. S. Threlfall, R. G. D. Graham, H. M. Evans, G. Staley.

Second-Lieutenant F. S. C. James, I.A.R.O., attached to the Supply and Transport Corps is dismissed from service by sentence of Court-Martial.

Volunteer Officer's decoration has been conferred on Captain A. T. Stowell, N. W. Hall resigns the service.

SURAT ARTS COLLEGE.

A meeting of the citizens of Surat resident in Bombay and other gentlemen taking interest in the cause of Higher Education was held on Sunday at Zaverbai Hall, Vanita Vishram, to consider what steps should be taken to collect the requisite amount for establishing an Arts College at Surat, proposed to be opened there in June, 1918. The Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas presided at the meeting. The President, Mr. Tribhuvandas Malvi, Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Desai, Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Mr. Hiralal Nanavati and other gentlemen, exhorted the public to subscribe largely and handsomely to the College Fund and make an Arts College at Surat a settled fact before June, 1918. After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

COLLEGES IN GUJARAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the Syndicate has recommanded to the Senate the affiliation of the Surat Arts College under certain conditions to be fulfilled by the June of 1918, it is but in the fitness of things that the wealthy and enlightened Gujaratis shoulu come out with rich donations for the complete stability and equipment of the Surat Arts College. The dumb and meek Gujarat of yesterdoy has shown full awakening in the realisation of higher dreams and the Gujarat of the year back has been totally transformed to-day. Public spirit with fully stretched enthusiasm and boldness has won a rich name for the province of Gujarat; and I wish as an humble Gujarati that larger and longer donations may come from the wealthy Gujarati merchants of Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad and Kathiawad for the establishment of similar Arts Colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Mehessana and Rajkot. At least H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda who has declared himself as the bold champion of higher education will really do a very great service to our province if he starts with a college in his territories.

The establishment of such colleges at different centres will go a great way in removing the yearly hardships and troubles of the rising flood of young Gujarat. Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Sheth Maganbhai and such others may well afford to give at least decent sums for the establishment of an arts college and an engineering college at Ahmedabad. It is not, I am sure, too much to hope that these and other wealthy Gujaratis will stretch their helping hands in the cause of education, the true step onward in making Gujarat the seat of learning.

AN HUMBLE GUJARATI.

Bombay Nov. 19.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.
Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsif, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadavaram, Visagapatam District.

RECALLED TO LIFE.

JOURNAL FOR WAR-HEROES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The journal "devoted to the Care, Re-education, and Return to Civil life of Disabled Sailors and Soldiers" which appears under the above striking title, has just published its second issue, and under the able editorship of Lord Charnwood, who is assisted by Mr. Everard Cotes, is achieving an exceedingly useful work in giving publicity to the tremendous urgency of the problems with which it deals and the methods which are being adopted for their solution. There is no duty to which the Empire is more committed than the alleviation of the lot of the gallant fellows broken in our innumerable compaigns, yet while no one will be found to deny national indebtedness to our heroes, history has proved only too often that what is everybody's business is apt to become nobody's so that a periodical devoted to actual activities in the care of disabled is particularly valuable. Never again must it be admitted, as has had to be done in regard to some of our campaigns of the last century, that we as a nation consider a Poor Law Institution an appropriate place for a maimed soldier who is no longer able to support himself by the work of his hands. The contents of the volume under review indicate plainly that the care of disabled soldiers is indeed receiving adequate attention, not only as a national duty by the Government, but also by auxiliary bodies such as the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

Some idea of the vast ramifications of the problem is contained in a general survey which appears over the editor's signature. The function of the military authorities towards all wounded and sick soldiers, as the writer says, is to cure them so far as they can. Many such return to the Army, while there is a deeply pitiable number who will never recover to any appreciable extent. Between these two classes lie a great number of cases of men unfit for further military service who will return to civil life subject to greater or less disablement. The Army Council retains them in hospital as long as hospital treatment is beneficial. The functions of the Pension authorities in regard to the disabled contrast markedly with those of the War Office, and their task is to co-ordinate for the help of the disabled man, a number of different agencies. The writer examines the controversy as to whether the military authorities would not use the forces of military discipline to compel disabled men to be trained for some civil occupation before they are discharged from the army. The difficulties of work in this direction are firstly, the tremendous and increasing strain the war has imposed on the medical profession; secondly, the fact that the primary purpose of a hospital is treatment, not training; and thirdly, that throughout the military hospitals any idea of training under freal compulsion is illusory. "No one accustomed to give orders and enforce them can see himself compelling by threats of punishment which have from time to time to be actually carried out, a man whose leg or arm has lately been amputated, to set to and learn a new trade which he does not want to learn." The writer arrives at the conclusion that the whole field of re-education belongs properly to the Pension authorities.

TIMELY MORALISING.

The survey includes an interesting table showing the number of cases in every thousand disabled men so far discharged from the Navy or Army during the war, from which it appears that 453 per thousand are disabled owing to wounds and injuries and 547 per thousand owing to disease. When one recollects the fearful disparty between the number of deaths and disablement from disease in the South African campaign and killed and wounded in that campaign one gains some idea of the enormous strides which have been made during the last ten years in combating diseases incidental to the battlefield. In conclusion, Lord Charnwood indulges in some timely moralizing. "When anyone meets with a disabled man who appears to him to be left without proper assistance let him, before he writes to the papers to decry the system and stir up the Government, consider whether he cannot effectively help that man by a little personal trouble. The machinery is there to help the man. If he is not helped, it may be through a mistaken decision of some busy committee which that committee will gladly revise, it may be through a chance oversight on the part of a hard driven official, it may be, in the first instance, the man's own fault, but it is certainly the fault too of the critic who writes to the newspaper if he does not bestir himself to get this particular case rightly treated before he reforms the system."

SICKNESS OF BODY.

There is sickness of mind as well as sickness of body, and what are perhaps cases of disablement most calculated to awaken sympathy are those in which the sufferer, though apparently able-bodied, is subject to one or another of the various forms of neurasthenia which are induced by the terrifying experiences common to modern warfare. The mental equipment best suited to a soldier is probably that of a matter of fact fatalist; and men of keen imagination and high emotionalism pass through terrors at the front which can only be realised by experience, and it is not surprising that their tortured minds collapse under the strain. The management of neurasthenia and allied disorders contracted in the Army forms the subject of a fascinating lecture by Colonel Sir John Collie, M.D., I.M.S., Sir John says: "The predisposing causes are fear, the fear of being afraid, terrifying experiences want of sleep, cold wet, and the appalling sights at the front. . . neurasthenia is not fraud, it is not cowardice. It is a real disease. Neurasthenia is often found amongst men remarkable for their bravery, during and initiative men who have been dispatch bearers, snipers and leaders of forlorn hopes. . Many of these soldiers are brave men, but they are temperamentally and neuropotentially unfit for the awful work they have volunteered to perform. That they are not cowards is shown by the fact that many men who have recovered are found a second time in the fighting line. These men say quite frankly that they do not want to go, but will do so if it is their duty. One almost doubts the sanity of men who know the horrors of war and want to go back. Their bravery consists in going when they do not want to. An attack of neurasthenia is no more a reflection on a man's courage than is the presence of a bullet. Both bear witness to the fact that he has probably been in the thick of the fight." Seasonable words, which should cause deep reflection on the part of those who so cruelly sneer at the invalided soldier who cannot display a gold stripe. When it is mentioned that the number of pensioned soldiers is now 160,000 to 170,000, and that the percentage of those suffering from functional nerve disease is roughly 20 per cent., it will be possible to realise the importance of this branch of recuperative work.

"Recalled to Life" contains, in addition, a valuable guide to local War Pensions Committees, in connection with tuberculosis cases, contributed by Major P. Horton-Smith Hartley, C.V.O., M.D., an article on the problem of the crippled by Sir William Osler, a discussion of the problem of disablement as it affects sailors, and accounts of the work that is being done at institutions such as the Joseph and Jane Cowen Home for the training of disabled sailors and soldiers and the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops.

One can have nothing but the heartiest congratulation for a journal which devotes itself so successfully to such important work.

A Lahore message says:—By a Government resolution on civil justice, the Lieutenant-Governor requested the inspecting judge of the Chief Court to examine the position and prospects of the People's and Amritsar Bank liquidations. The Hon. Mr. Justice Shadilal inspected those liquidations and made a detailed report. The Chief Court has now taken over these liquidations under its direct cognizance and Mr. Justice Broadway is now engaged in making a detailed examination of the working of these liquidations to scrutinise its affairs and consider the objections made by creditors with a view to its beneficial winding up.

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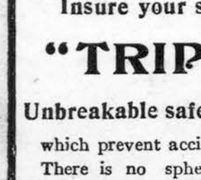

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, local in Konkan and south Madras. A few falls also occurred in Burma. The chief amounts are:—Marmagao one and half inches, Belgaum four, Gulbarga three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Upper Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.850 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1 "
Dew Point	70.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.781 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84 9 "
Minimum do.	71.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do	111 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	19	m 2 2	28 6	19	m 8 8	19 8
		1 57a	25 8		7 46a	16 5
Tues	20	m 2 50	28 0	20	m 9 8	19 10
		2 53a	25 2		8 37a	17 6
Wed.	21	m 3 46	27 5	21	m 10 23	19 8
		2a 4 46	24 10		9 48a	18 8
Thur.	22	m 4 46	26 11	22	m 11 37	19 1
		5 21a	24 10		11 4a	19 8
Fri.	23	m 5 49	26 7	23		
		6 46a	25 5		0 42a	18 2
Sat.	24	m 6 53	26 6	24	m 0 42	20 0
		7a 8	26 6		1 58a	17 1
Sun.	25	m 7 53	26 7	25	m 1 59	19 11
		9 7a	27 8		2 25a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise:	Sunset.
" 19 (Monday)	" 6h. 48m.	h. 6h. 1m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 48m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m
" 22 (Thursday)	" 6h. 49m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 23 (Friday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 24 (Saturday)	" 6h. 50m.	" 6h. 0m.
" 25 (Sunday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d	h	m
Last Quarter	6	10	23.5 p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5 p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8 a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Ratnagiri has had 0.21in. and Mormugao 1.45in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 3.98in. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in excess over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled in the Peninsula and the east Arabian Sea.

Rainfall has been local in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras while a few showers have occurred in Malabar and on the north Coromandel coast.

Some showers are likely in the Konkan, Malabar, the Deccan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 19th of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..			..
Do. (18th Nov.)	77.4	64.0	33		0	—0.57
Fask	..	..	..			..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..			..
Muskat	..	..	..			..
Do. (18th Nov.)	83.2	70.7	52		0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.6	43.6	59		0	0
Rawalpindi	74.6	31.6	58		0	—0.14
Lahore	75.9	42.4	92		0	—0.03
Hissar	78.5	41.8	60		0	..
Ambala	75.7	44.1	90		0	—0.25
Delhi	76.0	50.0	63		0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.4	49.2	53		0	—0.03
Mainpuri	78.4	44.1	76		0	—0.11
Jhansi	80.6	47.8	57		0	—0.07
Cawnpore	76.4	47.5	66		0	—0.29
Allahabad	77.3	45.8	72		0	—0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	81.1	43.2	59		0	0
Karachi	79.6	57.0	55		0	—0.05
Ajmer	76 2	47.3	78		0	—0.06
Jaipore	81.5	51.3	31		0	—0.04
Kotah	82.6	52.6	63		0	—0.12
Mount Abu	69.2	47.9	28		0	—0.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.4	53.5	74		0	—0.05
Dwarka	81.1	63.0	80		0	0
Veraval	82.8	59.5	70		0	—0.11
Rajkot	84.6	48.8	72		0	—0.17
Bhavnagar Para	88.8	56.0	53		0	—0.09
Surat	89.5	61.2	48		0	—0.08
Ahmedabad	88.0	57.7	41		0	—0.06
Deesa	87.0	46.2	51		0	—0.07
Neemuch	83.8	51 2	53		0	—0.03
Indore	85.1	57.1	56		0	—0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.8	50.9	64		0	—0.29
Saugor	86.0	57.8	33		0	—0.23
Hoshangabad	83.9	55.8	57		0	—0.28
Khandwa	90.4	56.7	66		0	—0.30
Akola	91.2	59.7	45		0	—0.33
Amraoti	89.3	60.1	46		0	—0.36
Nagpur	88.1	55.8	52		0	—0.57
Chanda	87.3	60.0	74		0	—0.56
Raipur	83.8	55.5	61		0	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.9	72.7	71	..	0	—0.35
Ratnagiri	82.1	73.1	90	1.21	0.91	+0.57
Marmugao	73.0	73.1	95	1.45	5.11	+4.17
Karwar	84.3	74.0	87	0.01	6.33	—1.25
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.9	64.0	69	..	0	—0.34
Ahmednagar	84.5	63.7	72	..	0	—0.45
Poona	80.8	64.8	76	..	0.27	—0 45
Sholapur	80.8	70.5	81	..	0.11	—0.63
Bijapur	80.1	68.9	81	0.02	0.31	—0 50
Belgaum	82.0	64.7	97	3.98	4.39	—z 91
Aurangabad	88.4	63.8	45	..	0	—0.40
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	66.7	76	..	0	—0.49
Hyderabad	83.8	71.2	90	..	1.49	—0.68
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.0	75 1	86	..	1.66	—0.81
Calicut	83.8	74.7	93	..	1.69	—2.09
Cochin	86.0	76.1	82	0.12	7.51	—2.29
Colombo	85.4	71.5	93	0.01	3.64	—6.13
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85 8	77.1	93	0.10	11.29	+7.01
Bellary	84.3	71.5	87	..	2.14	+0.66
Cuddapah	90.0	74.4	83	..	3.74	+1.66
Madras	87.2	75.4	87	0 02	3.53	—4.96
Bangalore	79.1	67.4	92	0.20	0.67	—1.66
Coimbatore	87 9	71.5	80	0.39	2.49	—0.06
Trichinopoly	92.1	75.2	87	0.44	3.44	—0.87
Negapatam	87.1	77.1	93	..	6.1	—3.76

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th November, 1917, was 30.093 Inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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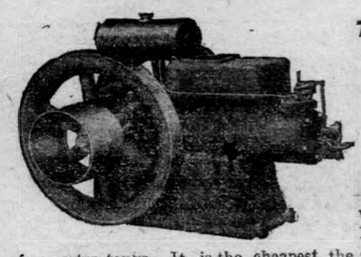

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